

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HI.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2586.

THE JAPANESE CAPTURE FOUR RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Japanese have captured four torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS CONCENTRATING.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British squadron is concentrating at Hongkong and the French at Saigon.

Following are the British and French warships on the Asiatic station:

BRITISH.		
	Tons.	Guns. H.P.
Alacrity, despatch-ves.	1,700	1,000
Aibion, bat. 1st class	12,950	16 12,500
Algerine, sloop	1,050	5 1,400
Amphitrite, cru. 1 c.	11,000	12 12,000
Blenheim, cru. 1 c.	8,000	12 12,000
Bramble, gunboat 1 c.	710	5 1,200
Britomart, gunboat 1 c.	710	5 1,200
Cressy, cru. 1 c.	12,900	14 12,000
Cherub, wat. tk. & tug	350	300
Eclipse, cru. 2 c.	5,900	11 9,500
Esperanza, sloop	1,070	5 1,400
Fame, tor. boat des.	350	5 5,700
Fearless, cru. 2 c.	1,500	12 9,200
Gloria, bat. 1 c.	12,950	16 12,500
Handy, tor. boat des.	375	5 4,000
Hart, tor. boat des.	275	5 4,000
Humber, storeship	1,940	1 300
Janus, tor. boat des.	280	5 2,900
Klincks, river gunboat	4	4
Leviathan, cru. 1 c.	14,100	21 15,500
Moorhen, river gunboat	180	2 300
Mutine, sloop	880	5 1,400
Ocean, bat. 1 c.	12,950	16 12,500
Otter, tor. boat des.	350	5 5,300
Phoenix, sloop	1,015	5 1,400
Rambler, sub. vessel	335	5 650
Rinaldo, sloop	930	5 1,400
Rohin, river gunboat	155	2 200
Rossini, sloop	930	5 1,400
Sandwich, river gunboat	65	2 240
Sirius, cru. 1 c.	12,900	14 12,000
Snake, river gunboat	35	2 240
Sparrowhawk, l. b. des.	355	5 5,300
Taku, tor. boat des.	250	5 4,500
Talbot, cru. 2 c.	5,600	11 9,600
Tamar, receiving ship	4,650	4 800
Teal, river gunboat	180	2 300
Thetis, cru. 2 c.	3,400	8 8,000
Tweed, coast def. g. b.	360	3 200
Vengeance, bat. 1 c.	12,950	16 12,500
Vestal, sloop	890	5 1,400
Virago, tor. boat des.	355	5 5,300
Waterwitch, sur. ship	620	4 450
Whiting, tor. bot des.	360	5 5,900
Woodcock, riv. gunboat	150	2 550
Woodlark, riv. gunboat	150	2 550

* Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyrrian A. G. Bridge, K. C. B., Comdr.



RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN PORT ARTHUR.

FRENCH.

	Tons.	Guns. H.P.
Acheron, gunboat	1,795	470
Alouette, gunboat	800	12 19,000
Argus, gunboat	475	10 8,500
Aspic, gunboat	475	8 6,077
Avalanche, gunboat	530	10 1,795
Bengali, gunboat	530	2 900
Bugeaud, cruiser	3,745	10 9,000
Châteaurenault, cru. 1 c.	8,018	16 12,500
Comete, gunboat	525	10 1,795
Decree, gunboat	890	5 1,400
Kersaint, gunboat	1,250	6 2,200

FIRES ON BRITISH STEAMER.

PORT DALNY, Feb. 23.—The Russians have fired upon and damaged the British steamer Ching Ping.

RUSSIAN PILOT BOAT BLOWN UP.

A Russian pilot boat has been blown up here by contact with a mine laid to defend the harbor.

BLIZZARDS AND BRIGANDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—A blizzard on the Siberian rail-road is increasing the difficulties of transportation and enabling Chinese brigands to operate against the line.

ALEXIEFF GOES TO HARBIN.

HARBIN, Feb. 23.—Viceroy Alexieff with his staff has arrived here and established headquarters. Vice Admiral Stark has been given command of the navy.

RUSSIA PROTESTS TO POWERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Russia has addressed a note to the powers protesting against Japan's violation of the law of nations.

This probably refers to the attack on the Russian fleet which preceded a declaration of war.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Feb. 23.—A strict censorship has been declared on all news reports sent from the Empire.

TOKIO, Feb. 23.—It is reported that the Japanese squadron under Admiral Togo has again attacked Port Arthur.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—News that a French warship has been ordered to Indo China and another will follow caused great excitement on the Bourse today.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Ambassador Hayashi stated today that Japan may delay for months before making an aggressive land campaign against the Russian strongholds in Manchuria.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 22.—Civilians have been ordered to leave Vladivostok on account of the scarcity of food. It is believed the Russians are finding great difficulty in transporting supplies for their garrisons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—It is reported that the Ottoman Government is favorably inclined towards Russia's request to allow its Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles and may grant the request. It is not known whether a final decision has been reached or the Government is testing the temper of the Powers signing the Treaty of Berlin.



REAR ADMIRAL TOGO OF THE JAPANESE NAVY. WHO WON THE NAVAL FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It is stated that the Russian squadron at Jibuti, in the Red Sea, has been ordered to return to Kronstadt.

The naval activity of England, if a ruse to compel the return to the Baltic of all Russian war vessels en route to the Far East, would seem to be effective in that way. If the Red Sea squadron is recalled it is hardly probable that the Baltic fleet will go on. Jibuti (or Jebuti) is a seaport in French Somaliland, near the mouth of the Red Sea and opposite Aden, Arabia.

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate the rapid growth of anti-English feeling throughout Russia.

CAPTURED RUSSIAN FLAGS.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The Emperor has received the flags of the Variag and Korietz. He sent an affectionate message to the fleet.

JEWELS FOR THE WAR FUND.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—The Bank of Japan has decided to accept plate and jewels in aid of the war fund.

COSSACKS CROSS THE YALU.

SEOUL, Feb. 20.—Fifteen hundred Cossacks are reported to have crossed the Yalu near Wiju.

CHINESE ARMY WAKING UP.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20.—General Ma, the Chinese military commander, has reported that it is difficult to restrain the Chinese from crossing the Liao and attacking the Russians who guard the railway near Mukden.

AMERICANS AT CHEFOO.

CHEFOO, Feb. 20.—It is reported that the United States squadron is coming here to land marines for the protection of American interests.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

HARBIN, Siberia, Feb. 19.—The Russians have concentrated their forces along the lower courses of the Yalu river.

The railroads are blocked and the officials are having the greatest difficulty in moving men and supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Russia has protested against the presence of the American Consul at Dalny. This port was recently declared an open port.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 19.—The censorship on all cable sent from Russia has been abolished.

MATTERS IN CONGRESS WHICH CONCERN HAWAII

Powers' Report on the Bill to Amend Labor Clause in the Organic Act—Cortelyou Approves the Measure.

Following is a Congressional measure of local interest:

Mr. Powers, of Maine, from the Committee on the Territories, submitted the following report. (To accompany H. R. 774):

The Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 774) to amend section 76 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," having considered the same, submit the following report:

Section 76 of the act "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 20, 1900, declares:

It shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Labor to collect, sort, arrange, and present in annual reports statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Territory of Hawaii, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to all such other subjects as Congress may, by law, direct. The said Commissioner is especially charged to ascertain, at as early a date as possible, and as often thereafter as such information may be required, the highest, lowest, and average number of employees engaged in the various industries in the Territory, to be classified as to nativity, sex, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, and to report the same to Congress.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, in his letter of transmittal of the report on the general condition of labor and industry, makes the following recommendation: "I wish to renew the recommendation made when the report for 1901 was transmitted, to the effect that these reports, which under the existing provisions of law must be made annually, be made at longer intervals than now provided. Once in four or five years would answer every economic and social purpose." Annual reports relating

to the conditions of labor and other matters especially referred to in the law are not necessary. Industrial and social changes are neither rapid nor great enough to warrant the expense of collecting the necessary data and preparing reports to Congress annually.

Hon. G. W. W. Hanger, Acting Commissioner of Labor, in a letter dated January 12, 1904, to Hon. Gordon Russell, of Texas, a member of the subcommittee which had this bill under investigation, in answer to an inquiry submitted to him, makes the following statement: "Two annual reports have been made under the original bill, and the collection of statistics for the third annual report is now being prosecuted. From the character of the statistics which have been secured each year, and the information accompanying them, it seems quite evident to the Bureau that changes in labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands are not sufficiently rapid or great to warrant the expense of collecting the necessary data for annual reports." He also states that the passage of the bill which has his approval will not only save expense to the Department of Commerce and Labor, but will also save the expense of printing and publishing these annual reports of Hawaii, which are not paid out of the appropriations of that Bureau.

The bill also has the approval of Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in a letter dated Jan. 19, 1904, and addressed to Hon. Gordon Russell.

After careful investigation the Committee on Territories are unanimously of the opinion that there is not sufficient good arising or resulting from the annual reports as to warrant the expense thereby incurred, and that the passage of the bill will necessarily do away with considerable expense both of taking the statistics and of printing the same, and that in the interests of economy, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the public service, the change proposed in this bill can be made and should be. The committee therefore unanimously recom-

LOTTERIES BROKEN UP

New Year Cuts No Debits Must Take Precedence of Legacies.

The Chinese have learned that the police do not understand the Chinese. New Year, that is they do not "savy" it in just the way the celestials wish. They thought that the police would give them immunity from arrest for gambling during that period but this was not the case. The street games were broken up and now the two big lotteries, one paka pio, the other che-ka, have been put out of business. The men of the hui of Chinese who reap the profits from these lotteries were not caught but their assistants and some of the players were nabbed and had to pay the penalty in the police court yesterday morning.

Seven Chinese appeared before Judge Lindsay. Nee Chai and Chin Yim pleaded guilty to having assisted in conducting paka pio and were promptly fined \$50 and costs each. Lee Chun, Ah See, Ah Hook, Ah Lum, and Ah Yau each pleaded guilty to having had the paka pio tickets in their possession and they had to pay five dollars and costs each. The Chinese knew that the police had ample evidence to secure a conviction and so put up no defense. The men were caught in a small room near the Chinese theatre, on Hotel street. They had a complete lottery outfit. The tickets found were marked off into eighty squares. Players pay ten cents for each ticket. The squares are marked with various figures. Should a player pick the ten squares which have been decided upon as the winning series he secures a prize of \$300. Should he get nine of them he gets \$250. The scale of prizes runs from these figures down and if a player picks less than five of the winning squares he gets nothing. It is seldom that a player ever secures the maximum prize of anywhere near that amount.

The che ka lottery had been running in Liliha street. The alleged agent of that concern was arrested yesterday and will be tried in the police court this morning.

Before going on the bench Judge Lindsay is said to have held the view that it was wrong to be continually

Japanese Officials Not Surprised.

Among the through passengers on the Doric from the Orient were a number of prominent Japanese, en route to the United States on missions of importance to their government. All of them spent their time ashore the guests of prominent Japanese of this city.

Mr. Hloke, formerly first secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, is on his way to Washington, to become First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, succeeding Count Mutsu, son of the famous Cabinet Minister Mutsu, deceased. In time Mr. Hloke may become minister, pro tem, as Minister Takahira may be given a vacation in the near future.

Mr. Hloke drew up the new China-Japan commercial treaty which practically gave a black eye to Russia, in that it compelled the opening of Manchurian ports to trade. Editor Shiozawa of the Hawaii Shimpu met the party and obtained the latest inside news of the preparations for the war up to the time the Doric left Yokohama. Mr. Hloke seemed to be well posted on the movements of the Russian warships, indicating that he had full knowledge of where the Japanese fleets would strike first. He was not surprised that the Japanese had won so many victories.

Another prominent passenger was Mr. Sakurai, the collector of the port of Kobe, who is en route to the United States to observe Customs methods at various ports.

Mr. Minegishi, Commissioner of the Treasury Department, is with the Collector of Kobe. Mr. Minegishi stated that before he left he had a farewell interview with the Minister of the Treasury in which the latter said:

"Never worry about this Russian business. We are going to beat them. There is no chance for them to beat us. We have everything ready to defeat them."

Mr. Minegishi further stated that for several days before the vessel left Yokohama, which was on February 8, the people were much excited over the prospect of war with the Muscovites. Tokyo was being crowded with recruits from the interior, and as there were no barracks for them, residents freely opened their houses to shelter them. They were not dressed as soldiers at the time, but on the declaration of war, no doubt immediately appeared in uniform.

He also stated that the Japanese were well prepared for emergencies in Korea. The Japanese were to build a new railroad in Korea to connect with the capital, Seoul, and for this purpose several thousand Japanese were contracted for to do the work. In reality these men, about five thousand in number, were soldiers, and the lunas were their officers. Thus there were 5,000 men practically ready for the field when the war broke out.

Deposed Cashier May Come Here.

C. B. Wade, the deposed cashier of the Pendleton (Oregon) First National Bank, may visit Honolulu to recuperate his health. Wade's health has been shattered by his failure and the cries for money from his creditors, and he hopes to find a climate where his health may be restored that he may again enter into the battle for dollars and pay up his debts.

A FORTUNE IS VANISHED

Justice Galbraith is the author of a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, which vacates a decree by Judge Robinson in the suit of William Lono Austin against R. William Holt, Annie Harris, Elizabeth K. Richardson and E. V. Richardson, also the suit of John D. Holt Jr. against William Lono Austin by writ of error.

William Lono Austin brought a bill to declare a trust and enforce a charge on real estate, under the will of his adoptive mother and guardian, Eliza Wood Holt, whereby she devised all of her property to her husband, Robert William Holt, subject to a charge created as follows: "I hereby charge my estate with the payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars per month for the board, maintenance and education of William Lono Austin during his minority, and the payment thereof to be continued thereafter during the term of his natural life."

Bruce Cartwright was appointed administrator, acting as such from February 9, 1892, until his discharge, on October 23, 1892. In his administration he sold real estate to defendants named in these suits and to Holt, plaintiff in error, applying the proceeds to payment of the estate's debts. The complainant alleged that the sales were not confirmed by the probate court and that the real estate was sold for less than its value. He prayed that the defendants be decreed respectively to hold the property purchased in trust and under charge to pay the legacy already mentioned, naming \$3225 as the aggregate due to date, and interest and costs. By the decree the properties were declared subject to the claim in the sum of \$3450 as aggregate of the monthly charges to date, together with \$3000 interest and \$311 costs, a total of \$6861. This amount the purchasers of the real estate were forthwith decreed to pay to William Lono Austin.

In vacating the decree and remanding the cause to the Circuit Judge, the Supreme Court holds that the debts were a first charge on the real estate, there being no personal property to pay them, and says that the contention of the plaintiff failed to take account of the vital principle contained in the maxim that "a man must be just before he is generous." The law of the cases at bar is thus summed up in the syllabus:

It is error to exclude testimony offered to sustain such defense.

C. F. Peterson and T. McCants Stewart represented Wm. Lono Austin; Robertson & Wilder and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper the opposite parties.

WRIT DOES NOT RUN.

The Supreme Court by unanimous opinion, Justice Galbraith being the writer, sustains Judge De Bolt in the suit of Oahur Lumber & Building Co. vs. C. Ding Ling, as trustee for Oy Shock Kee Co., an unincorporated society, and C. T. Akana. Judge De Bolt declined to issue a writ of ne exeat, to prevent C. Ding Ling from leaving the Territory without paying an alleged debt of \$206.10 for which suit had been started in the Circuit Court. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot were attorneys for the plaintiff; Lorin Andrews and W. S. Fleming for defendant C. Ding Ling. The Supreme Court holds thus:

"The basis of the plaintiff's demand for the writ being a debt it would be a gratuity made a charge on real estate by will is taken subject to the payment of the debts against the estate. If the entire estate is consumed in paying debts the beneficiary takes nothing."

"Where a legatee files a bill in equity to enforce a trust against property conveyed by the devise without authority from the probate court and it is answered that the property was sold for its full value and the entire proceeds delivered to the administrator and compossible for the sheriff to execute the writ in any manner without subjecting the defendant to imprisonment for debt within the inhibition of the Organic law of the Territory."

There was no error in the ruling of the Circuit Judge and the law is declared in the syllabus as follows:

"The writ of ne exeat is not now available, in an action of assumption, to prevent a defendant from going away from the Territory or to compel him to give security for the payment of the judgment that may be recovered."

"The execution of the writ would subject the defendant to imprisonment for debt contrary to the provisions of the Organic Act."

TAX CASE DECIDED.

"An assessor of taxes may sue for unpaid taxes assessed by his predecessor in office as well as for those assessed during his incumbency."

"Assessment books or tax rolls are admissible in evidence in support of an assessor's claim for delinquent taxes assessed prior to the plaintiff's incumbency."

"An action of assumption for delinquent taxes may be brought by an assessor or deputy assessor in his own name on behalf of the Territory of Hawaii. In this case it sufficiently appears that the action is so brought."

The foregoing is the syllabus of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Perry, in the case of James N. K. Keola, deputy assessor for Wailuku, against Solomon Hale. Both the District Court and Judge Kalua of the Second Circuit Court gave judgment for the assessor, but the taxpayer was not satisfied and appealed. His exceptions are overruled by the Supreme Court in this opinion. Attorney General L. Andrews and N. W. Alioli represented the plaintiff, and Creighton & Correa the defendant.

WHEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA COALESCED AGAINST ENGLAND

Editor Adviser: Considering the extreme attention given to the notable events now occurring in the East, it may be both interesting and profitable to revert in mind to events happening in the old world a hundred years ago.

We now nearly approach the centenary of one of the remarkable occurrences of history, an occurrence vividly verifying the old saw that truth is stranger than fiction. On the second of next December one hundred years will have passed since, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Pope Pius VII. was present to crown Napoleon—Marvel of marvels! The Vicar of Christ traveling from Rome to Paris to crown the erstwhile Lieutenant of artillery in the service of Louis XVI. On that historic occasion, as we are told, Napoleon took the crown from the hands of the Pope and placed it himself upon his own head! Shortly after the enactment of this remarkable scene, Napoleon, with Alexander of Russia on a raft in the river Nieman, negotiated the treaty of Tilsit. A treaty founding a European coalition against England and consummated to humble her. These Napoleonic schemes necessitated the cooperation of Denmark and the Emperor required her king to declare war against England. The latter, being thus threatened, demanded the surrender of the Danish fleet, consisting of twenty ships of the line and a number of frigates. The demand not being complied with England took possession of the fleet by force.

Nearly one hundred years have passed since the enactment of those stirring events. Again France is in alliance with Russia, and again England has cause to enquire of Denmark if she is prepared to preserve the neutrality of her seaports. Surely these conditions are not only significant but vastly interesting, and not less so by reason of a new and important move made on the world's chessboard. Japan, whose remarkable organizing ability and whose strikingly strenuous acts are now holding the attention of the world, had no place in those old time transactions, but today she is one of the important factors having to be reckoned with in international relations. The island Empire of the East being in alliance with the island Empire of the West and being at war with the Giant Power of the North, will in the event of being attacked by a second enemy, have the advantage of the active cooperation of the British fleet, powerful both in the East and West, and of the general war resources at the command of the government of those far off islands whose shores are washed by the Atlantic and the North Sea.

Russia, today, lays at the door of British diplomacy the cause of her war with Japan, and it may not be amiss to note the words of the pre-

amble of the agreement made between the latter power and Great Britain, the text of which was given to the world just two years ago. The London Times of Feb. 12, 1902, said the preamble of the Treaty "explains in a few words the eminently pacific and conservative objects Great Britain and Japan have equally in view. They are: it declares 'actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and to safeguard the special interests they have in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empires of China and Korea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations.' The first article contains a mutual recognition of the special interests of the two contracting parties, those of Great Britain relating principally to China and those of Japan, who, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea." The second and third articles provide for the maintenance of strict neutrality in the event of either party becoming involved in war with one single power in the defense of such interests, and for mutual assistance in the event of either of them being confronted by more than one hostile Power. We have no hesitation in asserting that, by giving precision to the conservative aims of British and Japanese policy and by combining and enhancing the influence of the two powers in Peking it makes for the preservation of peace in the Far East and the world over. Should, however, untoward events defeat the pacific intentions of a two contracting parties, we can look forward with the utmost confidence to the results which may be expected from this defensive alliance between the two island Empires of the West and East. The gallantry and the humanity displayed by the naval and military forces of Japan during the recent operations in Northern China justify the assurance that the necessity never arise, that King's soldiers and sailors will not in their Japanese allies, comrades with whom they will be proud to fight shoulder to shoulder."

How soon, Mr. Editor, the necessity will be felt to many arise, who can tell? Alas, however, will hope that the war now being waged will not extend, and that the locus in quo of the present hostilities may see its end, as it has its beginning, and that the final outcome will be as satisfactory to Japan and the best civilization of the world as have the initial movements of the great struggle that has been ruthlessly thrust upon her. Who can doubt it? Aye! Who can doubt it? When her sons are bearing themselves in such wise as to excite universal sympathy and approbation?

CHARLES F. HART.
Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1904.

IN WAR WITH THE JAPANESE

BY WALTER GIFFORD SMITH.

By noon the enemy retreated towards the defenses of Wei-hai-Wai, whither we followed it, our progress steadily disputed by the rear guard. There were exciting incidents on the way, including the destruction by fire of a village where the correspondents slept and their narrow escape, an artillery duel lasting all one morning; the capture of a Chinese redoubt heavily armed with Gatling guns. On the morning of the 30th of January, however, the end of the journey came in sight. At last Oyama was before the defenses of Wei-hai-Wai, as was also Admiral Ito, whose fleet, assembled in blockade, was playing "long ball" with the island fortress of Liu-Kou-Tau. He had heard its bombardment ever since leaving Yung Ching.

No one who spent that day with Lieutenant-General Sakuma on the inferior ridge facing the eastern extremity of the bay and the enemy's fortified position will ever lose the memory of its thrilling and majestic scenes. We were in the upper tiers of a vast amphitheater. Opposite on round hills were four massive forts, with earthworks in the valleys between. Through the depressions and over the tops we saw the steel blue waters of the bay, the little reef with its low, granite fort, and, rising four hundred feet above the tide, the tawny island of Liu-Kou-Tau, its summit fortress flying the yellow dragon-pictured flag, with a string of signal flags depending from a cross-tree of the staff. Far in the hazy distance, at the western end of the bay, were the gray, turreted walls of Wei-hai-Wai city and a line of forts, close to which was moored the black Chen Yuen, guardship of the western channel. But most interesting of all was the enemy's fleet, the flagship Ting Kuen, several fine cruisers and gun vessels and a flotilla of torpedo boats, flying preposterous flags and moving slowly up and down. They looked to be about a mile and a half away, and with glasses the men on their bridges and about their decks could be seen. Now and then a gunboat fired a shot from its single 12-inch Krupp in the direction of the blockading squadron, or the forts exchanged shells with the same enemy.

Oyama's army was massed behind the ridge where the Marshal and his Generals had taken post and where Mr. Cowen and myself were busy with our notes. Twice the ships fired our way, but the elevation was too great. The near-by forts might have potted the group of Generals with their horses and staffs, but they made no sign. They were waiting for the attack.

This was not made by Oyama's immediate command, but by Odera's division of Kumamoto troops which had been marching up the beach. We could see the little brown men, their lines widely spread as if in skirmish formation, running towards the works, firing as they went, while in the rear, on a foothill, the field artillery swept the Chinese parapets. It did not seem possible that these Infantrymen could scale those blazing walls, with moats to pass, the iron spikes of abatis and electrical

mines to deal with on the way, but fortune was with them. Suddenly the ridge upon which we stood trembled as if in the shock of earthquake; above the fort rose for a thousand feet a straight pillar of fleecy smoke in the midst of which black masses poised and fell. A shell had found its billet in the magazine. When the Japanese reached the wreck they counted a thousand mangled bodies.

That explosion threw the garrisons of the other forts into panic, which increased when the fort on the little island, then the principal object of Ito's naval broadsides, also blew up. The Chinese soldiers waited for nothing more, but ran to the edge of the bay, carrying with them the breech-blocks of their great guns, which they threw in the deep water. Only a single fort in the series, the one furthest east, held out at all, and that was finally carried by assault. As the Japanese swarmed over the parapet—which was festooned with New Year greenery—an officer ran to an open door of the magazine, there, in a sack of gunpowder, were short lighted joss sticks, dropping their dead white ashes as they burned slowly down into the black explosive grains. On shelves were little bricks of gun-cotton and beyond a mass of conical shells. It was a scene to try the nerves of any man, but the Japanese officer was not afraid. Turning the contents of his canteen into the sack, he seized the punk, carried it out and thus saved the fort and the lives of himself and comrades.

Upon the capture of this fort the Chinese fleet began bombarding it from a position 2000 yards away. Although two Krupp guns, which the fleeing garrison had not disabled were pointed towards the bay they could not be used in reply by the unpracticed Japanese infantry. A signal to Admiral Ito was hoisted asking that gunners be sent ashore, and while waiting for them the captors of the fort had nothing to do but to take the fire of the enemy with the best grace they could. General Odera soon came up to congratulate his men. He had reached the middle of the parade ground when a shell burst just above his head. A Japanese war correspondent near-by was killed outright; but the General, though seen to be badly wounded, kept his feet. He made his way to the shelter of a bomb proof, where he sank to his knees, then to the ground, and then prone to the ground. When his officers reached him he was dead. A jagged iron fragment, entering at one shoulder, had slanted through his body, coming out near the hip on the opposite side.

In the meantime a battalion was in chase of the Chinese fugitives, who could be seen running along the beach. Some snow had begun to fall and the view from the ridge where Mr. Cowen and I were looking on the stirring panorama was cut off. Firing broke out on the bay and we soon heard bad news from Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, the American Military Attache, who had followed the Battalion with Colonel Taylor and Captain De Bonlay of the British army and the flag lieutenant of Sir Edmund Fremantle, the British Ad-

miral. The Japanese had won so many victories.

Another prominent passenger was Mr. Sakurai, the collector of the port of Kobe, who is en route to the United States to observe Customs methods at various ports.

Mr. Minegishi, Commissioner of the Treasury Department, is with the Collector of Kobe. Mr. Minegishi stated that before he left he had a farewell interview with the Minister of the Treasury in which the latter said:

"Never worry about this Russian business. We are going to beat them. There is no chance for them to beat us. We have everything ready to defeat them."

Mr. Minegishi further stated that for several days before the vessel left Yokohama, which was on February 8, the people were much excited over the prospect of war with the Muscovites. Tokyo was being crowded with recruits from the interior, and as there were no barracks for them, residents freely opened their houses to shelter them. They were not dressed as soldiers at the time, but on the declaration of war, no doubt immediately appeared in uniform.

He also stated that the Japanese were well prepared for emergencies in Korea. The Japanese were to build a new railroad in Korea to connect with the capital, Seoul, and for this purpose several thousand Japanese were contracted for to do the work. In reality these men, about five thousand in number, were soldiers, and the lunas were their officers. Thus there were 5,000 men practically ready for the field when the war broke out.

Deposed Cashier May Come Here.

C. B. Wade, the deposed cashier of the Pendleton (Oregon) First National Bank, may visit Honolulu to recuperate his health. Wade's health has been shattered by his failure and the cries for money from his creditors, and he hopes to find a climate where his health may be restored that he may again enter into the battle for dollars and pay up his debts.

Schooner Ada B. ok from Shoals.

The small schooner Ada returned yesterday from French Frigate Shoals. The vessel, carrying a small expedition which intended to try to float the stranded French bark Connetable de Richmond off the Shoals, left here in December and her crew have since that time battled with the elements in an effort to save the French vessel, which would be worth at least forty thousand dollars if the wreckers succeeded in bringing her into this or any other American port. Had a hurricane not spoiled their work, the fine Frenchman might by this time be adrift but the wrecking must all be done over again now. The men on the Ada, as soon as they can get supplies and a supply of fresh water, wish to return to French Frigate Shoals as they are positive in the opinion that the vessel can be saved. Shipping men agree

PATRIOTIC SALVATIONISTS

Through the indefatigable efforts of Ensign Haynes and other officers in command of the local Salvation Army corps a united patriotic service for young people is being arranged by them for Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The meeting will be conducted by the Young People's Legion of the Local Corps. There will be plenty of good singing and good music. The Army's full brass band will be in attendance. Previous to the indoor meeting two open-air meetings will be held, providing weather will permit. An invitation is extended to all schools, churches and societies in Honolulu having an active interest in the spiritual welfare of our nation. The topic will be "National Property From a Spiritual Standpoint," and will be spoken upon by various officers and local officers of the Salvation Army in this city.

HAWAIIAN FRANCHISES.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—W. O. Smith of Hawaii is here trying to obtain legislation to straighten out the muddle regarding the franchises granted by the Hawaiian Legislature to electric light, gas and railroad companies. Bills for the valuable franchises granted are now pending in Congress and the Committee on Territories will give Mr. Smith a hearing in a few days.

There is also a bill pending to take away from Hawaii the right to grant franchises without the consent of Congress. There seems to be a general feeling among the members of the Territorial Committee that Congress should either pass upon the franchises direct or enact a general law providing for the organization of corporations and the granting of franchises in Hawaii, as was done in the case of other territories.

that if the Connetable de Richmond is not broken up by storms during the winter there are good prospects of saving her next summer.

The Ada was only five and one-half days in making her trip from the Shoals to Honolulu.

Captain Welsharth, who commands the Ada, and Diver Ellison, state that the bark still lies on her side and that if the hatches can be closed the vessel may be pumped out and floated into deep water. Diver Ellison says that her steel hull is unimpaired with the exception of one cracked plate on each side of the vessel's bow. The Ada's crew had nearly completed the work of covering the hatches when a hurricane struck them on Feb. 28th. This of course damaged the work they had already accomplished and as they were short of fresh water they decided to return to Honolulu.

The men on the Ada endured severe hardships during their trip. They were short of water and had they not purchased rice from a Jap fishing schooner which visited the Shoals they would have needed food. No rain fell at French Frigate Shoals and so no fresh water could be caught. At the same time they accuse the Japs of carting off some of the lumber which they wished to use in building hatches.

Should the Ada again sail for the Shoals she will have to take lumber with which to build hatches.

Every man of the Ada had all of his clothing wet by the heavy rains the vessel experienced in making port and even the bunks occupied by them were soaked with rainwater. A large number of watertrousers were on hand to chaff the mariners on the Ada when the vessel berthed at the Irmgard wharf yesterday.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court handed down four decisions yesterday, as follows: In the divorce case of Mahiki K. Ferreira vs. John Ferreira, the appeal of the complainant is dismissed. The case was lost in regard to complainant appealing from the Circuit Court order to pay "a certain definite sum per week for the support of the petitioner." In Kala vs. Harry T. Mills, wherein defendant appealed from judgment of the District Court of South Kona to the Circuit Court, Third Circuit, General Appeal, the exception of defendant is sustained. Another case was that of F. H. Redward vs. J. O. Lutted, assumpsit for \$251.49, for moving a house, in which the exceptions of the defendant are overruled. In Henry J. Luman vs. partners in the Central Meat Market, vs. F. L. Winter, defendant vs. A. E. Sutton & Co., assumpsit for \$101 for 12 1/2 bushels of rice, the exceptions of the plaintiff are sustained. The plaintiff's motion for judgment by default, and payment of costs, was refused, and a new trial was granted. Plaintiff's appeal and this has been dismissed.

(Continued on Page 3.)

HONOLULU IS HEARD FROM

Chamber of Commerce Supports Consular Reform Bill.

"The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce hereby indorses and approves the Lodge bill or other bills whose object is the reorganization of the consular service of the United States, and favors early action thereon, believing that the passage of said bills will materially assist in the development of the foreign trade of this country."

In the Chicago Evening Post of February 1 appears a symposium of endorsements by commercial and industrial organizations of the aggressive campaign for consular reform being carried on by the National Business League. The paragraph quoted above is the contribution of our Chamber of Commerce. It is amidst the Company of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Baltimoreans passed a resolution impressing upon Congress "the necessity of action this session by the passage of the Lodge, Adams or a similar bill, providing for suitable compensation, proper classification with chance for promotion, permanency of tenure and provision for inspection; also recommends that all fees collected be paid to the treasury, and in lieu thereof government employees to receive a salary commensurate with their ability and position."

The Massachusetts body reaffirms the position it took by resolution on March 3, 1902, and in urging upon the representatives of that State in Congress the early consideration of pending measures seeking the end, presents the following views:

"The personnel of our representatives abroad is, not so much a subject of criticism as is the frequent lack of fitness and unfamiliarity of business methods, which is a necessary incident of our present unbusinesslike system of selection."

"A grasp of business methods and the ability to judge intricate business problems, the ability to gather valuable material and return exact and comprehensive business information; to understand the rules and regulations of the marine service; to advance commercial relations and to retain those regulations when secured; that he have familiarity with the history and language of the country to which he is assigned and be well grounded in the political, industrial and commercial history of his own country are necessary requisites of an ideal consul."

"To obtain the best material, the salaries should be fixed, and not dependent upon fees; selections should be made upon fitness and merit, rather than political influence; promotion should be made from class to class as an incentive to better work and as a reward for faithful service; the tenure should continue during efficient service, and not be dependent upon the change of an administration at home."

"This can be brought about only through a complete reorganization of the service; the establishment of competitive examination; and the retention in the service of tried officials whose faithful work should render their services more and more valuable with each succeeding year."

HIGH SCHOOL PALACE IN DECAY

Princess Ruth's palace, pictures of which have been shed abroad over the world about as profusely as that of Diamond Head, has begun to evidence internal decay. Some years ago the palace and demense were acquired by the Government, for something like \$30,000, as a home for the High School. It was bought from the estate of the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, whose residence it was at her death and from which her state funeral took place in 1894.

Beautifully finished in Hawaiian hardwoods that take mirror-like polish upon exquisite grain, the palace made a schoolhouse so fine as to defeat comparison with any other anywhere. Yet the ravages of time are having their effect as stated. Every year now yields a fresh bill of expense for repairs of the edifice. Verandas and other outworks have shown rickety tendencies, while destructive insects have burrowed widening homes in the rich woods of the interior.

It has been found, furthermore, that the building is less eminently adapted to school purposes than upon its acquisition therefore it was considered. Probably this discovery arises from the contrast in salient points afforded by the school buildings upon latest standard models recently erected. At events, the lighting is regarded as poor and the arrangement of rooms as inconvenient as might be desired. The basement is also damp in wet weather.

Probably an appeal will be made to the next Legislature for money wherewith to remodel the interior of the High School building, while at the same time remedying its structural defects. The delay has made it feasible.

IN WAR WITH JAPANESE

miral of the Asiatic station. Just as they had reached the sandhills back of the beach the naval officer reined in his horse and said:

"See those ships." Showing dimly in the snow squall were three Chinese cruisers and four torpedo boats and at the masthead of the largest vessel fluttered signals made up from the British code. The Naval Attache read them off—"Prepare to engage the enemy." He knew there would be a broadside in a moment, but the charging, snap-shooting Japanese did not see their danger. Clambering up a sandhill, the foreigners shouted to the pursuing line, but it was too late. Their voices were lost in the detonations of the Chinese guns. At the first broadside eighty men were killed and wounded and the beach was covered with bloody pulp. Every mounted officer was slain. The living halted, mechanically aligned their ranks and faced the death-dealing ships, returning ineffectual shots. An infantry captain, the ranking officer alive, ordered them to lie down, but the secondary batteries of the squadron bowed the beach with missiles, killing and wounding so many of the prostrate men that the rest, when the order was passed, but not before—retreated behind the sand dunes, a few hundred yards away. Then came an inspiring act of bravery. A Red Cross corps which had followed the battalion at a distance, double-quickened upon the beach and went about their humane work under the most withering fire the barbarian enemy could deliver. The black sides of the Chinese ships looked like storm clouds reflecting sheet lightning and their fighting tops crackled as though bunches of gigantic firecrackers were exploding there. But with perfect order and coolness the men of the Red Cross picked up the dying and the dead, their own among the rest, and marched slowly and tenderly to the shelter of the dunes.

While this tragedy was passing the infantry and cavalry of Oyama's main army were marched over the crest of the high ridge and halted in long columns on the treeless slopes which terminated a little south of the fort where Odera fell, at the shores of the bay. Before long the snow stopped falling, the sun shone, and the black masses of soldiery stood out like silhouettes against the white flanks of the hill. The gunners of Ting's fleet could ask for no better target, and although a spitting gunshot was busy firing at the blockading fleet, three miles away, not a shot was thrown at the exposed brigades. We thought perhaps the elevation was too great, but when the entire army was marched slowly down to a village just back from the shore, for two hours in plain view of Ting's well-manned decks, yet unmolested, we made up our minds that the Chinese were short of ammunition. Yet they used it prodigally enough on targets, both large and small, for days thereafter.

Late in the afternoon Admiral Ro's marksmen came and began working the Krupp guns in the south fort. We could see shells fall close to the Chinese vessels, sending up geyers of brine and exploding on and above their decks. There was no reply to this assault. Instead, the Chinese fleet formed in single file and, with a "bone" in the mouth of every ship, steamed in the Western extremity of the harbor, where it anchored under the lee of a jutting cape of Liu-Poh-Tau, and within a mile of the remaining land forts. For the time it was safe.

The next military problem before the Japanese was to capture the town of Wei-hai-Wei and the western group of fortresses. General Sakuma had intended to march the army up the beach, a distance of six miles, delivering battle the next day. But the slaughter of the Kumomoto battalion by the Chinese ships changed the plan and on the morning after the battle the troops were started on a wide detour which was calculated to bring them to the Chefoo road well in the rear of the Chinese position. The march was a hard one, as the country was rough and the thermometer once went to 20 degrees below zero. Skirmishing with the enemy was incessant, and over to the right, the direction of the bay, we could hear, day after night, the boom of siege artillery. One afternoon the bleak hills rumbled with the echoes of terrific explosions in the distance. We learned afterwards that the news of Oyama's flank movement had stampeded the Western garrisons and that Admiral Ting had sent sailors ashore to blow up the abandoned works to prevent their use against his "bottled" fleet.

On the morning of the second day of the detour a Japanese scouting party of 40 men, in command of a Major, penetrated a narrow valley in the midst of a driving snowstorm, stopping at a small village to make enquiries. While there the storm eased up and the Major saw bodies of troops on the hills. They turned out to be the retreating Chinese garrisons from Wei-hai-Wei, ten thousand and strong. The Japanese scouts had not been seen and might have hidden until the enemy passed on. But it was not their way. Posting his men on both sides of the village, behind stone walls, the Major ordered the little squad to open fire. In reply the Chinese peppered the village with Mauser bullets and shelled it, but the Japanese had the last shot. Fearing that Oyama's main body would come up, the Chinese resumed their march. The gallant Major then counted his killed and wounded. There were twenty of them, half his little force.

Wei-hai-Wei was entered on the early morning of February 3rd by the Sixteenth Regiment of the Line. At the time Mr. Cowen and myself were with General Sakuma and his columns of pursuit, but hearing the news, we turned a roundabout way arriving at Wei-hai-Wei late in the afternoon. The city was deserted by its inhabitants, much of whose personal property was seen about the streets. A few Japanese soldiers were on guard and the white flag with the red ball from the watch tower, a mile away, at Admiral Ting's feet, was still flying. The town seemed dead, and we were nearly to believe that all entering the deserted domain of a Mandarin was made our selves comfortable for the night in the rich man's private rooms, articles of

HENRY WATERHOUSE DIED AFTER LINGERING ILLNESS



THE LATE HENRY WATERHOUSE.

Place at half mast in the business quarter of the city yesterday forenoon expressed the sense of public grief over the death of Henry Waterhouse, which occurred in the early morning hours at his home on Nuuanu street. Mr. Waterhouse did not pass away suddenly; he had long been a failing sufferer and his old neighbors and friends were prepared for the worst. When the end came Mr. Waterhouse's family were present, except a daughter, Mrs. Corbett and a brother, Mr. W. Waterhouse, who were on the mainland.

Henry Waterhouse was born in Tasmania in 1844, his grandfather having been a Methodist missionary there. His father, the well-remembered John Thomas Waterhouse, came here in 1850 and determined to stay. A year later he sent for his family. John Thomas Waterhouse became rich and the business he founded, in which his sons were associated, was a prosperous one until his death in 1885. Branches of it survive in the Waterhouse Investment Company, in W. W. Diamond & Co., and in H. May & Co. Henry Waterhouse took up the commission and sugar factor business and established the commercial and financial house of Henry Waterhouse, later Henry Waterhouse & Company, and a few months ago transformed into the corporation of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company.

Henry Waterhouse had two sisters, the first, Mrs. W. H. Diamond, and Mrs. W. H. Rice of Kauai, and two brothers, W. W. Waterhouse of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and J. T. Waterhouse. There were one or two other children of his father's household who died in infancy, manners and appearance. Henry or childhood.

Henry Waterhouse married March 9, 1869, a sister of Gen. W. H. Diamond, and of this union four children reached manhood and womanhood, Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. Corbett, Henry Waterhouse who died about four years ago in New York, and Albert Waterhouse, now living in Honolulu. Mrs. Waterhouse died about seven years ago. Three years later he married Mrs. Sturgeon, who survives him.

John Thomas Waterhouse, the father of the deceased, was a strong annexationist and became an American citizen, though a typical Englishman in father's political views and was an ardent supporter of the American movement here. He served in the Legislative branch of the monarchy, the provisional government and the republic. His influence, political, religious and personal among the natives was very wide. He had a ready command of the native tongue. In fact he was a more fluent speaker and more at his ease in Hawaiian than in English. For a period of nearly two years he preached regularly to the congregation of Kaunakapili during a period when the church was without a settled pastor. For the past five years he has been the Superintendent of the Kawaiahao Sunday school. He was president of the Hawaiian Board, succeeding the late J. B. Atherton, but resigned a few months ago when failing health precluded his attending to the work.

In religious work his interests and efforts were formerly with Kaunakapili church, of which he was for many years a trustee. He has been a member and an officer of Central Union church ever since its organization. He was a trustee of the First Methodist church, a trustee and treasurer of the Queen's Hospital, a trustee of the Railroad Home, and a trustee of the Lunalilo Home. A complete list of all the offices he held in charitable and religious organizations, would call for an almost complete list of the charitable and religious organizations of Honolulu.

Mr. Waterhouse had suffered some terrible bereavements which were a

severe trial to his nervous system and while in middle life he began to feel that his physical powers were waning. Just before the date set for the coronation of King Edward he and Mrs. Waterhouse went to Europe, whence Mr. Waterhouse returned in better health. But recovery was not permanent and finally a disease of the spinal cord took hold of him and left him helpless and hopeless. His sinking was gradual but sure. Yesterday morning there was a simple service at the home after which the remains were cremated. Today at 3 p. m. the funeral will take place from the residence.

KEPOKAI AND COUNTRY ROADS

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of February 10th I see that Mr. Kepoikai objects to giving us, poor country people, decent roads, and says that "entirely too much money is spent in top dressing," and "all that is wanted, in much of the rough lava country, is to get around the hummocks and fill in the hollow with broken lava." Now, Mr. Editor, I have been a resident "in a rough lava country," for the past twenty years, and was a resident of this district at the time the Peter Lee road was built, and would like to ask Mr. Kepoikai how long this road remained "serviceable?" It was passable for a few years, and though the government and road board have spent something like \$17,000.00, besides the original purchase price, but little of the original road is in use today. I challenge Mr. Kepoikai to show me today where an expenditure of something like \$23,000.00 has gone, he can't show it on the road, of that I am sure. The days of dodging around hummocks, and filling in hollows, in making roads, are past and gone. We want good roads, and as the country districts pay some of the taxes of this Territory, I guess we ought to have them.

Mr. Kepoikai seems to think that so long as the road (?) is good enough for heavy wagons, to let it go at this, and if we don't like riding in a heavy wagon, we can do the other thing—walk. "To get around hummocks," is good on paper, but awfully rough on a carriage, and parts of the anatomy, let Mr. Kepoikai try it once, and find out. Every tourist who has traveled over this rough road, (good enough for "heavy wagons"), expresses his opinion of it in language that would not sound well in a Sunday school.

A good macadamized road, properly built, will outlast ten "around hummocks and filled in hollows" roads, and is money well expended, and I feel very sure that if Mr. Kepoikai will take a drive over our present road from Pahala to the Volcano, he will agree with me in this. I can just imagine Mr. Kepoikai, after a drive over this road asking "why in — they don't hurry up with that new road."

Yours truly,
J. MONSARRAT.
Kau, Hawaii, Feb. 18th, 1904.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Remond, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

Merchants and Officials Discuss Treasury Deadlock.

At a conference of members of the Chamber of Commerce, and Merchants' Association with Government officials yesterday on the public financial situation, it transpired that bankers were declining to cash Treasury warrants under the eighteen-months' appropriation bill for current expenditures. They honor only salary and payroll drafts.

Attorney General Andrews, who is on his way to Washington, was found fault with for not having brought a test case under the six months' bill. President George W. Smith of the Merchants' Association said the Attorney General had been derelict in his duty and was very much to be blamed for the inaction.

The question about the six months' bill, whose term expired the end of 1903, is whether or not it may be used as a basis for necessary running expenses of the Government to supply omissions in the eighteen months and biennial bills—due to the abortive county legislation—under the Organic Act provision for a failure of the Legislature to vote such necessary expenditures.

Treasurer Kepoikai insisted that it was understood before the Governor left for Hawaii that the Attorney General should initiate a test case at once. He also suggested a special session of the Legislature as the most certain way out of the difficulty. This idea does not seem to have favor in other departments than the Treasury.

Although the contents of certain hospitals with the Auditor are of a specific nature, their trying out in court might raise points affecting other appropriations. The ground of the Auditor's refusal to issue warrants to those hospitals is the opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the effect that the Organic Act enabling clause refers only to "necessary" expenses of the Government, and that subsidies to institutions not of an absolutely public nature are not "necessary" running expenses of the Government.

Those who took part in the conference were George W. Smith, J. F. Morgan, F. J. Lowrey, J. M. Wakefield, R. Catton, Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai, Auditor J. H. Flaher and Deputy Attorney General B. C. Peters.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ISLAND PRESS

The finances of the territory are in a most deplorable condition but it seems unreasonable to hold the treasurer responsible. He cannot pay out more than he has received and if he can offer an intelligent suggestion as to what work should be started first there is no reason why it should be ridiculed. He has not, however, the right to say that we should use the loan fund money for one purpose when the Legislature provided for its use in some other way. It is commendable in Treasurer Kepoikai to say that it is all right to build school houses but it is not commendable in him to say that the armories shall not be built. There is an appropriation for a school house in Kaimanua, and it should be built but it seems that there is no provision made for pay of teacher and the governor will not recommend the expenditure. There is no use haggling over what the territory needs; appropriations have been made and the funds are available under the loan act. It is doing no good in the treasury vaults but if it was used in paying for improvements it would soon be put into circulation and the stringency lessened. That the treasurer and the governor do not live on the same street is unfortunate but the shortness of money in the public treasury should not be attributed to that fact.—Hawaii Herald.

Schoolhouses, armories, fire department buildings and a new courthouse are all quite well in their way, and doubtless needed, but the one crying need on Maui today, by the side of which all things else become insignificant, is good roads. It has been a great and shameful mistake on the part of the government not to already have built a permanent and substantial road from Kahului via Nāhiku and Hana to Kipahulu. There is no known or satisfactory reason why we should not already have had a good and permanent road at least as far as Huelo, which could be travelled at all seasons of the year. The Makawao people have been wading through bog holes in rainy weather along our so-called roads until they have about ceased to hope for anything better. But the time has now come when Maui must and will have good roads. A united effort is all that is needed, and the people have suffered so long that further forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Start the ball rolling at once.—Maui News.

There was some discussion yesterday evening among the postoffice officials regarding the sending of mail for San Francisco by the Pacific Oil Company's steamer Rosecrans, which may leave for that destination via Hilo this morning. It was represented that the Rosecrans had a fair show to arrive at San Francisco three days ahead of the Albatross leaving here March 2. The matter was canvassed upon an inquiry of the Advertiser, but at a late hour Postmaster J. Mori Out stated that no mail would be sent by the Rosecrans for San Francisco.

GOVERNOR TALKS TO NATIVES

NAALEHU, Feb. 15.—Governor Carter addressed a couple of hundred Hawaiians at Naalehu Saturday. The party arrived from Pahala at noon and was received by Manager Wolters of Hutchinson Sugar Co., whose guests they were over Sunday.

Quite a number of natives are employed on the plantation and they were given a holiday for the day. A fine luau was served on the lawn at Mr. Wolters' residence.

After the feasting Gov. Carter was introduced by John K. Kekaula and made a short address.

"Since I landed at Mahukona, and journeyed around this island to Kau, I have seen a great many Hawaiians," said the Governor, "but none so good looking and intelligent as those gathered here today. I have been extremely well pleased at the hearty welcome given me by the natives everywhere. There are lots of things about the government that the people don't understand, and there are wants of the people which the executive does not know of, and it is my purpose to bring these two together. I was very much surprised at the bad roads in some places and also at the actions of some of the government officials. It seems to me as if the island of Hawaii had been very much neglected in the past, and I hope with your assistance to bring the people and the government in close touch so we can accomplish good for all. I am not of the class of rich people who hold their heads in the air. I am only a plain Kanaka boy, born and grown up here (applause)."

"This is the district where I first landed on my present tour and I intend to give careful attention to your needs, for one thing because of your attitude in the last two elections. I was appointed by a Republican President, I am a Republican and naturally I appreciate the fact that this district has always gone Republican, and therefore you deserve more attention than those districts that have gone the other way. The intelligence of this audience explains why in the past you have always voted with the party in power. You are probably asking what benefits you have received, but I ask you only to be patient and wait until I get back to Honolulu and in communication with the Education and Public Works departments. This island will not be forgotten, I can assure you." (Applause.)

COUNTIES MUST GROW.

Gov. Carter explained his attitude and efforts to get a county law, at length and then said:

"Never before in the history of any country has there been an attempt to take a form of government existing for centuries and divide it suddenly into counties. It has always been allowed to grow up like a child. What we tried to do was to make a man over into a child without giving it a chance to grow up from babyhood. And so we tried to make full-fledged counties by dividing the Territory up. But I don't want you to think that the Republican party made the county law just to pull it down again. We will pass another county law when the Legislature meets again, and if we can't give you a whole man, then we will give you a young man or a child. But you may depend upon the Republican party to give you whatever it can."

The Governor spoke also of the needs of a good Legislature because of the necessity for new legislation. He spoke of an amendment to the homestead law and said that he would ask the Legislature for a law that would allow the homesteaders to pay for their lands by building roads to them. Secretary Atkinson also spoke, though Mr. Desha introduced him with the remark that he had lost his voice through talking so much with the young ladies. The secretary spoke of the necessity of the district remaining Republican, as the seven hold-over Senators were Republicans and would have something to say as to legislation, county and otherwise.

Captain Vancouver and other natives also spoke asking for a new schoolhouse and for a court house and jail. Complaint was also made against the road board, two members of which it was charged hired only their own teams for work upon the roads.

JANUARY IMPORTS IN ISLANDS

January shipments from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands evidence the continuance of good trade between the two points.

An unusually large shipment of wine was made, New York heading the list with 706,595 gallons, valued at \$263,497. Hawaii comes next with 47,833 gallons, valued at \$20,720.

The shipments to New York in January, 1903, were 277,632 gallons, the next largest quantity being 24,256 gallons and 180 cases to the Hawaiian Islands.

In January, 1902, the shipments, not including the Hawaiian Islands, were 671,843 gallons and 341 cases, and including 627,331 gallons to New York.

The salmon trade with Hawaii was not large, 246 cases only being shipped here, valued at \$5,296. The shipments of other canned goods during the same month to the Islands were 6,785 cases. The shipment of hops to the Islands amounted to 3,676 pounds, valued at \$115.

THE POOR'S RICH LAWYER.

Lewis Sturgesant Chanler, the millionaire New York lawyer, is coming to be called "the rich lawyer for the poor." He has been around the courts for ten or twelve years and in that time has defended prisoners oftener than he can remember without getting a cent for his services.

GOOD FIRST SIMPLE VIEW HAD CEREMONY

Forester Hosmer Gives Impressions of His Hawaii Tour. Vault Receives Ashes of Late Henry Waterhouse.

Ralph S. Hosmer, the new Superintendent of Forestry, will make a report to the Board of Agriculture at Wednesday's meeting on his investigation of the forests of Hawaii. Mr. Hosmer believes that there are great possibilities in the forestry development of the islands and also in the settlement of homestead land. To an Advertiser reporter Mr. Hosmer said yesterday:

"My trip to the Island of Hawaii was one full of interest and value to me. When I left Honolulu on the 19th of January, in company with Mr. Alfred W. Carter of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, it was with the intention of visiting the districts of Kohala and Hamakua only, and of spending some three weeks in a detailed examination of the proposed forest reserves in that portion of the island. This plan, however, was modified before we left the Kilauea, by an invitation from Governor Carter to accompany him to Kohala district. Later the invitation was extended to cover the entire trip, so that I was a member of the Governor's immediate party, during his whole tour around the island.

"This opportunity of seeing the island of Hawaii was an exceptionally fine one, for the party was given every facility for getting to the interesting places quickly and easily, and at every point on the way where a cordial greeting could be given to the Governor and his party we experienced the true Hawaiian hospitality from the natives as well as the plantation and ranch managers.

"It has never before been my good fortune to visit a country where every one seemed so intent on making a party have a good time. I am sure that all those who accompanied the Governor and Mr. Atkinson will ever look back to the trip as a series of red letter days.

"From a professional standpoint the trip was a very valuable one to me, for in traveling around the island as we did, we saw much of the forest in the several districts and got an excellent idea of the various problems in which the forest plays a part. From the nature of the trip it was of course impossible to do detailed work in any one locality, but I feel that I know now where the forest land in each district is, what trees so to make up the forest and in a general way what the problems are in each district. By making such a reconnaissance one is better able, too, to judge of the relative importance of the questions involved, than if detailed work were begun at once.

"Another important and pleasant feature of the trip was the opportunity afforded to meet the gentlemen who represent the important interests in Hawaii, the managers of the sugar plantations, the cattle men and those who carry on the other industries which hold fair, in time, to play a large part in the island.

"Throughout the island there exists an excellent public sentiment in regard to the preservation of the forests for the benefit of the general prosperity of the island. Almost to a man the gentlemen with whom I talked recognized the need of forest reserves and the value of such reservations as conservers of water. There may be differences of opinion as to where the lines of the proposed forest reserves should be, but I believe the outlook for co-operation among those interested to be very bright.

"The exact location and extent of each forest reserve are questions which can only be satisfactorily settled after an examination of each locality on the ground and a study of the conditions existing in each place including consultation with the people involved. These examinations I expect to make in the future, visiting each district as soon as may be. After this work has been done I shall be in a position to make definite recommendations as to what, in my judgment, ought in each case to be done.

"The relation of the forests to rainfall is a question of great importance to the people of Hawaii, especially in the drier districts. In certain situations the presence of forest doubtless has a marked influence on precipitation, but taken by and large, it is the effect of the forest in retaining the rain that falls, rather than in causing it to fall, that seems to me to be most important. The presence of a forest cover on the slopes holds back a good share of the run-off and makes available for a much longer time the water received from the clouds.

"The question of homesteads on Government lands is one that was frequently brought to the attention of Governor Carter during the trip and as the proposed locations are usually in the edge of the forest it becomes a forest question. In my judgment there are many localities on Hawaii where a strip of land above the cane lands and below the forest could well be devoted to homesteads without detriment to the forest reserve and to the benefit to the community. The problem is mainly one of transportation, for unless a homestead tract is accessible there is small chance of its being successful.

"I am sure the impression of the island of Hawaii is a word I should say that it is a land of great possibilities. I feel sure that there will come a time when that word will be a reality and that personally I want to get back at the earliest opportunity to attack the problems presented."

January 12, 1914.

E. C. GREENWELL.

Excelsior.

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THE TREATY OF THE ALLIED POWERS WITH CHINA AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON MISSIONS

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT.

The massacre of missionaries and Chinese Christians was so recent, its horrors left such deep impressions upon so many homes, and the literature concerning the martyrs has so lately been published, that it has been almost impossible to appreciate the changes in civilization which are rapidly developing among the Chinese. It has been said that the foundations of Christianity were cemented by the blood of martyrs. It is easier to see the blood than the growing spiritual temple rising above the foundations.

My purpose now is to call your attention to only one phase of the results of that massacre as touching the missions of China. The immediate result was the demand of Christendom for a treaty at the same time protecting the rights of Chinese Christians as well as missionaries. The combined powers were glad of an opportunity to add the commercial aspect to the treaty provisions. China's "open door" has had an immense influence simply as a business consideration.

HOW HAS THE TREATY AFFECTED MISSIONS?

The treaty gave to the Chinese members of the various missions of all denominations the right to appeal to their missionaries for aid in whatever troubles they might be involved. Besides this the missionaries and other foreigners were granted many personal advantages, such as the right to secure property in the open ports of entry. This practically includes all the larger cities of China, inland as well as seaports. In this way the missions throughout China have been able to get full title to the lands on which the schools, churches, and dwelling houses have been located. My impression is that leases were formerly given for such lands.

The missionary has suddenly become an important factor in the eyes of Chinese officials. They recognize that he has come to stay. China's greatest victory, in his recent book, "China's Only Hope," pleads the absolute necessity for religious toleration throughout the empire. This one fact, irrespective of the large number of other facts grouped around missionary work, shows the influential position into which missionaries have been brought. The reaction from martyrdom. The missionary can, by his mere presence in a court room, frequently cause the mandarin of a village to decide in favor of a church member, who may be on trial in the village court. A few words will practically compel a decision. It speaks well for the conversion and good judgment of the great body of Christian teachers and missionaries in China (over 2,000 strong), that the cases of misuse of this power are so few as to be unreported. The Chinese, in innumerable cases, try to shield themselves behind the church, and use the name of the missionary as a threat against their opponents in manifold troubles. This covers quarrels between neighbors and private difficulties, as well as cases in courts.

My attention was called to this phase of mission work while attending a convention of the general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of China and Korea. This was held in Shanghai last July. Some of the speakers, missionaries as well as secretaries, stated that their greatest present difficulty was the discrimination between applicants for membership. The Chinese fly in flocks to the protection of the missionary. They come for the temporal benefit which they realize they can gain in the churches and other Christian organizations.

A missionary related this circumstance. The officials of a village sent word to him that they desired him to establish a church in their midst, and would receive him with all the village honors. A specially ornamented sedan chair was sent, and a delegation of Chinese accompanied it to escort the missionary. The wise teacher had wanted an opening for work in this village. But he knew that a public reception with all its ceremonies would be entirely misunderstood by the ignorant Chinese of the country roundabout. Therefore, when he learned that the

deputation was on its way to see him, the invitation to enter upon church work could not be withdrawn. The missionary informed the officials that under no consideration whatever would he have anything to do with the quarrel in which they were engaged with a neighboring village, but he would be glad then and there to instruct them in the principles of Christianity. Finally they sifted down to a handful of earnest enquirers. Thus steady and successful church growth was inaugurated, and crossing the country by a different route, dropped in unexpectedly upon the village officials. There was no change for public display, and yet he could add, upon story of the same character, which came under my immediate knowledge, during my short visit in China last summer. But this is sufficient to show the position in which the Treaty has placed the missionary, and one of the dangers arising therefrom.

There is another side to this phase of the Treaty between the allied powers and China. True missionary labor has received a great stimulus from the interest awakened among the Chinese who were formerly either indifferent, or in opposition. The Chinaman wants to know what it is that has given the foreigner such power?

Some of the leading Chinamen lay it to the superior commercial methods of the foreigner. They encourage young Chinamen to go to Europe and England especially. A well educated Chinaman attached to the German embassy told me that his son was attending one of the German universities. I speak of this boy in order to quote his positive and strong testimony. He said "I was invited to do so and so, but I politely refused. They urged me, and I said, 'No, I am a Christian, I cannot.'"

Let me give another instance of the plan now adopted by the Chinese of the higher class. One day in Japan, I was on a trip to one of the beautiful sacred islands near Yokohama. In the car I met twelve or thirteen Chinese students, with a Japanese instructor, who spoke English—all on their way to the same spot. We had a pleasant journey together. These young men were sent from Peking to make a thorough study of police methods in Japan. This included instruction in city government. I think I am correct in saying that several hundred young Chinamen are in the Japanese universities, military schools, business colleges, etc., preparing for the new China, which is to appear out of the ashes of great disasters. China wants to understand better the commercial and civil life of the more advanced nations.

Other Chinamen feel that education is "China's only hope." In thirteen provinces steps are being taken toward establishing some kind of a public school system. In Nankin I saw the prepared foundations, the piles of brick and tile and the groups of working men for the two new public school buildings, which were being erected at the command of the Viceroy resident in Nankin. In passing let me say that, in front of the great rows of cells of the University, or College in Nankin for the triennial examination of students in the classics, I found, booth after booth, with modern appliances, such as audiphones for the amusement of the people.

Now all this interest in commercial and educational matters leads to a genuine as well as a false interest in Christianity itself. The back seats and doorways of the churches and chapels entice many a Chinaman, who wants to know why the missionary is teaching, and what it is that he is telling. The result is already a large and rapid increase of church adherents, who are genuinely interested in the new truths.

The very fact that the treaty protects the Chinese Christians and opens the way for missionary assistance, in times of palpable injustice, has brought a host of sincere inquirers under the influence of the Christian teachers of China.

GARDEN OF THE GROUP MAY LOSE SUBSIDY

Wireless Again is in Working Order.

KAILUA, Feb. 12.—Kona is the home of the small farmer. It is also the most prosperous district of any visited by Governor Carter on his tour of Hawaii. Not only does the small farmer live well in the two Kona's, but he is making money at the same time. From Hookea to Kailua there is a string of farms. Coffee, pineapples, and taro are the chief products of Kona and there are but few acres of unproductive land in the entire district.

Kona is in a higher state of cultivation than any other section of Hawaii, and the land is not given over to sugar cane either, excepting the acres under the control of the Kona Sugar Co. In other districts there are miles and miles of barren land, with houses to be found only at rare intervals. In Kona there is an average one or two houses for every mile of country, and each home is surrounded by well tilled acres. Little communities have sprung up everywhere, in the interior as well as on the coast and what is more the natives are prosperous and contented and good Republicans as well.

Coffee is of course the principal product of the district and the men who are behind the industry are making money at it and extending their holdings. Bruner is the leading coffee man of the district although the Hinds and Wallace have large acreages in coffee. Mr. Bruner says there is money in coffee and he is doing all he can to extend the area under cultivation. Last year he made a good many thousands of dollars and he expects to do even better this year. He has already shipped about seven thousand bags of the Kona product and expects to ship double that amount before the season closes.

The coffee fields stretch in snowy whiteness through miles of Kona. Much of it is now in blossom picking and cleaned and made ready for market. At Napoopoo, John Gaspar has a coffee mill, and has about twenty-five girls and women at work cleaning the product. He also takes care of Bruner's coffee and the Captain Cook brand has a wide reputation on the mainland. Mr. Bruner says that there is money in coffee at twelve cents a pound and the ruling price is somewhat higher now than that. There is a report of failure in the Brazil fields. Where some years ago the coffee was allowed to run wild the lands are now being leased by natives and Japanese, who pick the coffee and sell it to Bruner. Bruner pays them a good price and both picker and middleman are making a handsome profit.

There is the pineapple. Hundreds of acres are being planted in the luscious fruit and it is the opinion of many of the Kona people that pineapples will be the coming industry of the district. Bruner recognizes the possibilities of the future and is just now completing a fine plant, which has all the latest improvements and which is capable of expanding sufficiently to can thousands of pineapples every day and make the cans for it as well. The mill will be open for business before the present pineapple crop is ready for harvesting and Bruner will can both the fruit and the core as well. The Hawaiians are going into the cultivation of pineapples extensively and much land is being prepared for them. Coffee cultivation is also carried on by some of the natives and Bruner has been encouraging the policy of farming out land to natives and Japanese for the cultivation of coffee, the only condition being that the product shall be disposed of to him.

But the one thing upon which the natives can best depend is the making of poi. The taro grown in Kona is the best of any in the islands and what is more there are splendid opportunities for extending its cultivation. The dry land or royal taro is grown here in the Kona district and it far surpasses any other variety in quality. Much more taro is raised than is sold but there is talk now of forming a company for putting the poi on the Honolulu market and also of taking up the Kalatopua contract.

The natives can raise enough taro to supply all the islands and Governor Carter was much interested in a scheme for marketing the product in Honolulu. Another thing is that the plant can be grown successfully in the same fields with the coffee, and in this way sufficient taro can be raised to pay the entire cost of the coffee crop.

Oranges, sweet potatoes and small crops also grow successfully in the Kona and efforts are now being made to get more land to be divided up into homesteads. Small farming is a success in the Kona whether it is or is not in any other section of the islands. Frans Bucholtz has a place here also where he raises everything under the sun and he told Secretary Atkinson that there were endless opportunities here for the American farmer.

It is in Kona also that Mr. Edwards is carrying on his experiment with the vanilla bean. He has planted thousands of cuttings and nearly all of them are doing well. Gov. Carter and party visited the place on Monday and were shown over the plantation by Mr. Edwards. The plants are in blossom now and Edwards is expecting a handsome profit from his venture. Another similar experiment is being conducted near Bruner's place and at both elevations the plants do well. Mr. Edwards imported about 11,000 plants from Fiji and although many were lost in transportation he has sufficient to carry on his experiment successfully. The plants are trained on the ti plant, it having been found necessary to give them some sort of support.

"Who got the house?" is a question which the Grand Jury ought to take up. The house, which was the largest one in Kalihii camp, is still standing, but in quite a different locality. An ex-official is said to be paying taxes on it.

FORE-TOPMAST SLIPPED DOWN

Flying the flag of Chili, the ship Othello arrived in port last evening about 7:30 o'clock and anchored in the stream. The vessel brings 2100 tons of nitrates for the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works.

Captain Waldbum reports that the entire voyage was one continued passage of fair weather. In nineteen voyages which he has taken from the nitrate section to Puget Sound ports, he says he never experienced such continual fair weather as on this voyage. There were no accidents to the men. During the trip the foretopmast slipped down a short distance. This was stayed up with chains, however, and was able to carry sail. The mast will be righted while the vessel is in port.

The crew of the Othello consists mainly of Chileans together with an American and an Austrian. The Othello was formerly a British vessel. She has not been docked for more than two years and has an accumulation of barnacles on the hull, some of which Captain Waldbum says are bigger than his head.

It will perhaps not escape notice in those countries which threaten England that a large United States fleet is moving about in the Orient under orders to "observe the operations of the power."

SLEEK STRANGER WANTS TO CHANGE CONFEDERATE BILLS

Two sleek individuals who have tried to work the Confederate bill scheme off on some of Honolulu's citizens have run up against the wrong class of men. The police are now looking out for the pair who tried to pass a Confederate note on broker P. H. Burnette yesterday, and as they have a good description of the men, the latter are at least likely to have an interview soon with High Sheriff Brown.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Burnette was approached by a slightly-built, well dressed man, wearing a straw hat and light suit of clothes. His hair has a tendency to curl thickly about his collar. The stranger appeared to be worried and hesitatingly said, in introduction of himself to Burnette, that he was sorry to have found the banks closed. Burnette's office is close to Bishop's bank. Burnette asked what was the matter and the stranger, showing a bill which looked like a \$100 greenback, replied:

"I had forgotten that it was a holiday and am trying to get a bill changed. Have you got change for a \$100 bill?"

Burnette looked at it casually, saw it was for \$100 and told the stranger that he did not have that amount in his safe.

"But may I see it? It changed for you at the bank and he started off towards Bishop's bank. Before he had gone far the stranger came up to him and said, quickly:

"Oh, never mind, how much will you give me for it?"

Suspicion crossed Burnette's mind at once and on inspecting the bill closely he saw it was a \$100 bill in Confederate currency, which took a wheelbarrow load in 1863 to buy as much as a \$5 United States greenback.

The stranger recovered the bill and hurried away. He was joined near the corner of Fort and Merchant streets by another individual who had been standing on the opposite side of the street during the conversation. This accomplice wore a derby hat, black coat and white trousers.

Two smooth Confederate bill operators have been reported in the past month or so from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte and Seattle. The men appear to be strangers, recently arrived.

Last night's files show that the war correspondents were still out of the war on the 13th. They were all writing from Japanese cities or from Chefoo, an inference easily drawn from the nature of their special.

The proposed county government mass meeting will be notable for the absence of the men who pay most of the taxes.

The quieter the Japanese appear to be the more likely it is that they are bery.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 17 Kilby St., Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

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Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammonia)
Fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.
Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,
Director.
12-14 John St., New York, U. S. A.

SCHOOL CHILDREN PREFER OLD STANDARD STUDIES

President Griffiths of Oahu College Has Secured Data From Honolulu Schools Showing Tendency for Arithmetic, Language and Geography.

The first meeting of the season of the Mothers' and Teachers' club held yesterday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, was largely attended and the program was unusually interesting. The principal topic on the program was a paper on "Preferences of Children in their Studies," presented by President Griffiths of Oahu College.

A vocal trio by Mrs. Hibberding, Miss von Holt and Miss Hartnagle, opened the meeting, and this was followed by a recitation by Miss Crockett. The concluding number was a piano solo by Mrs. Roy Lyon, whose skillful playing evoked hearty applause.

President Griffiths' paper dealt with statistics from nearly every school in Honolulu bearing on the likes and dislikes of children for certain studies. The data given indicated that the old standard studies, such as arithmetic, language and geography had much more of a hold upon them than music, drawing and manual training, which Mr. Griffiths characterized as belonging to modern culture study. His address, in part, was as follows:

THE PREFERENCES OF CHILDREN IN THEIR STUDIES.

I have known of two or three investigations of this subject in which the child is given an opportunity to express his likes and dislikes. All of the efforts have been made with practically the same idea in view. It seems that, since the child is to be the recipient of our attentions in his intellectual diet, he might be allowed some voice, if not in making out the bill of fare, at least in saying how much he is to consume of each item. While we realize that what a child chooses to eat is not always the best for him, we are also familiar with the fact that his desires and appetites are the result of well defined inward wants. What he selects to satisfy the cravings of his inner soul may not be the best possible food for the purpose. However, when we recognize that there is a physical law which governs his yearnings and seek to see that the laws fulfilled judiciously, we are recognizing in the supply to the body the need which is just as evident to the mind. It takes skill and experience to read aright the physical needs of the child. It takes greater skill and more astute experience to measure the necessities for development of that frail and mysterious thing, the human mind. His diet should not be too varied and yet it should have variety; he should not be fed with too much of one kind and there is danger in a little of too many kinds. Tradition has told us what he must have. We who are laboring now are trying to decide on the one hand what he ought to have and on the other what he ought not to have. There is a certain relation between the mind of the child and the studies as there is between the body and his food. With food of almost any kind a body will live; with intellectual manna, poor and indifferent, there is always some intellectual life. And as we should be taught by the demands of the body what food to insist on, so by study we should be able to get at least some hints on an intellectual fare that will be both acceptable and nutritious. This is the more important for with the proper subjects, properly taught, not a little of that aversion between boys and books is removed. To see and understand the reaction between the mind and the study is to have the firm base upon which we can rear a solid and beautiful superstructure. It is equally important whether we are seeking the development through opposing a child's interests and desires or through following them. In the state of unrest in which all things educational now are, it would seem wise to approach the subject of courses, elective and prescribed, from the point of view of the child. His attitude towards a subject may not dispose of it finally but it may have some practical bearings which ought not to be neglected.

In making this present study, I have used four questions. 1. Which school study do you like best? 2. Why? 3. Which school study do you like least? 4. Why? These questions were sent out to the 19 public schools of the District of Honolulu and to three private schools Kamehameha Girls, Kamehameha Boys, and Punahou Preparatory, with the request that they be given to all the children in the grades between the third and the eighth inclusive. For the sake of uniformity, a list of twelve subjects was given—Reading, Spelling, Language, Writing, Numbers, Geography, History, Physiology, Drawing, Music, Manual Training, and Nature Study. From these schools answers were received from all the private schools and from five out of nineteen public schools. As this number includes all but one of the larger schools, and as very few of the remaining schools have children above the third grade, the proportion of children represented is much larger than the proportion of schools answering would indicate. While I should have been better pleased to have had a larger base upon which to form conclusions, I have used the replies that came and have found them suggestive of two or three trends or influences: I do not put it more strongly for I know that definite conclusions cannot be drawn from one such investigation in a limited field or from from a hundred. Much of course depends upon the course of study, the kind of teacher, the kind of school, the kind of child, the kind of parent, the kind of community, the kind of nation, the kind of world.

ing conclusions from the tabulations.

The favorite subjects are Arithmetic, Language, Geography. The most unpopular are Drawing, Music, Manual Training, with Nature Study a close fourth. You see at once that the popular subjects include only the old standbys and that the newer subjects which we have proudly introduced for culture purposes in order that the child might have interest, as well as drill, have not met with that warm reception which we had anticipated.

The reasons given in many cases are both amusing and illuminating. Many, of course, said that they disliked it because they did not like it; a large percentage, though not so large as I had anticipated, gave the stock reasons of too hard or too difficult or not interesting. One Hawaiian shows characteristic political aspiration, in saying: "If I study Language hard, I might become president."

"Language is the base of life of every human soul," says a Chinese boy. A nervous girl does not like nature study because the insects make her tremble. Weaving is "hard and funny." One girl did not like history because she had had what they are having now and it is too much work to have something new; another says that history takes too much thinking to tell in her own words. One impatient girl says she has no good reason for disliking sewing, but she just hates it. A little eleven-year-old "knows how to sew now."

Boys find it distasteful. One rash youth does not want to do it because it is not useful to boys, and another's pride is hurt "because girls sew." One girl who evidently plans to be a "lady" thinks it is "the least important subject." There is a wailing chorus of boys and girls who do not like it because the needle sticks in their fingers. There is a strong utilitarian element and the reason that "it will help in my business" often appears. One fore-sighted youth prefers language because he might some day be in an office where it would be useful. Working in the garden has many enemies. The contrariness of human nature is amply illustrated; one does not want gardening because he has to plant potatoes and work in the garden at home; another does not like it because he will never have to work in a garden. But the prevailing reason is that it gets their hands dirty. "I do not like to work in the garden when it is hot," suggested Chas. Dudley Warner's patent walking umbrella for use when hoeing in the garden. Physiology has some admirers. One girl would like to know what the matter with her when she felt well inside. A Chinese boy, in a paper embellished with pictures of two pugilist looking gentlemen, says that he likes physiology because if teaches him how to get stout and be a "boxer," and an aspiring Hawaiian lad likes physiology because it teaches him to be fat like Paui Isenberg and Cunha.

Music has about an equal number of enemies in all grades. Its friends are mostly in the third and fourth grades. Among these the expressions are emphatic. In addition to the vast throng who do not like singing because they can not sing or because it is hard, there are many who strike a sympathetic chord. One says he does not like to sing because every body sings; another because "it is notes and stuff"; another has the waste of good time uppermost in his mind when he says that he dislikes it because you see some people stay at home all day playing music and earning nothing; one does not like to write "songs"—which being interpreted means Sol Fa if the Tonic Sol Fa system; many find abhorrence in changing Solfa into staff. One says it is "not fond of us" and another that it is the "worst thing in the world." Among those with Hawaiian blood, whose musical propensities and accomplishments have long been a matter of comment, music is next to drawing the most popular subject. But the Japanese who have thirty-five per cent who dislike singing seem to have the greatest national aversion to music.

In conclusion, a few generalizations may be drawn:

1. The favorite studies are the long established old-fashioned ones: Number, language and geography.
2. The protests are strongest towards three of the recently added subjects—drawing, music, manual training.
3. In case of one of these at least, drawing, it would seem that the intrinsic merit of the subject or the method of teaching is at fault.
4. The reports from reading show that our upper grade teaching of it is less effective than that of the lower grades in that in the upper grades the interest is not appealed to through the content as successfully as through the mechanics in the lower grades.
5. Young children like concreteness and definiteness both in instruction and in amount of work required of them.
6. As we all know, the utilitarian side of education appeals to children. The remarkable popularity of language among the non-Teutonic races amply bears this out especially when reinforced by their often repeated reasons of desiring to learn it because it will help them.
7. The native fondness for music seems to be for the ukulele kind with no accompaniment of labor.
8. From these statistics, it appears that there is a sharp line of demarcation between the Teutonic children and those of foreign extraction in their respective attitudes towards language. When an average preference of twenty per cent, favoring this subject, appears among the children whose native tongue is in most cases not even a hundred one, and when on the other side twenty-one per cent of the children from our English speaking homes cordially dislike it, we need to give the situation more than passing consideration.

When every thing has been said, in the face of the statistics, all are united in believing the enrichment of the course to include something more than the old "Trillium" is desirable. That enrichment should not be the mere addition of subjects to a list—an enrichment in name only; it should mean an infusion of a vitalizing force into the old and the new subjects so that they are made to appear and actually to be of real interest and of unquestionable value. That can only be done through an animated and interested teacher who, with sympathy and patience, knowledge and facts, leads the child along the paths of reason.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and cures Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Depression and Scrofulous Affections. It gives quick and certain relief and cures Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue to use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil, none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

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6. As we all know, the utilitarian side of education appeals to children. The remarkable popularity of language among the non-Teutonic races amply bears this out especially when reinforced by their often repeated reasons of desiring to learn it because it will help them.
7. The native fondness for music seems to be for the ukulele kind with no accompaniment of labor.
8. From these statistics, it appears that there is a sharp line of demarcation between the Teutonic children and those of foreign extraction in their respective attitudes towards language. When an average preference of twenty per cent, favoring this subject, appears among the children whose native tongue is in most cases not even a hundred one, and when on the other side twenty-one per cent of the children from our English speaking homes cordially dislike it, we need to give the situation more than passing consideration.

When every thing has been said, in the face of the statistics, all are united in believing the enrichment of the course to include something more than the old "Trillium" is desirable. That enrichment should not be the mere addition of subjects to a list—an enrichment in name only; it should mean an infusion of a vitalizing force into the old and the new subjects so that they are made to appear and actually to be of real interest and of unquestionable value. That can only be done through an animated and interested teacher who, with sympathy and patience, knowledge and facts, leads the child along the paths of reason.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MOVED AROUND

An executive session of the Board of Education was held yesterday morning, to consider a complaint from the head of an institution. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report.

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson made a report on his visit to Lahaina and Wailuku, of which the Advertiser has already given the particulars. Besides the Superintendent there were present Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Dr. W. D. Alexander, H. M. von Holt, and A. B. Wood, Commissioners, and Dr. C. T. Rodgers, secretary.

Designations of teachers were made as follows: J. N. Bell from Kahuku to Honolulu, in place of Mr. Wishard, and Miss Augusta Bruce from Honolulu to Kahuku, Mrs. J. N. Bell taking her place.

Miss Mary France from Waiapahu to Kaula school, Honolulu, in place of Mrs. Bell. Miss Adeline France to Waiapahu.

Miss Mabel Wilcox to Lihue, Kauai, in place of Miss Susie Akamuhou, died. Mrs. Kawena Kanili, to Koolau school, Hanalei, Kauai.

Miss Matilda Napaipai to Honolulu, Lahaina, in place of W. Kalua-kini, resigned.

Miss Susie Aki to Mahukona, Hawaii, in place of Mrs. Amy Irish, resigned.

D. P. Halemau to Kalahe, North Kona.

Miss Mary Rasmussen resigned from Waimanalo school and left for the Coast on account of her mother's illness.

Miss Etta Loebenstein resigned from Papakou, Hawaii.

C. M. COOKE WILL REPRESENT HAWAII

Charles M. Cooke has been appointed vice-president for Hawaii on the advisory board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph B. Atherton, who was the first to hold the position. Announcement of Mr. Cooke's appointment was received in last mail by Jas. Gordon Spencer, secretary of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, this body having made the nomination.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective ointments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened scales, CUTICURA ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Strengthening and Invigorating treatment, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Agent Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOLTAZ CO., Sole Press, Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he repudiated "it" as had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1/4, 2s 1/2 and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

Bible Normal Class.
The Sunday morning class in the Honolulu Bible Training School grows in the rank. The first Sunday 19 pupils registered and last Sunday 31 more were added. The limit will soon be reached. It is held from 9:45 to 10:45 at Kawaiahae church. The Saturday night class at the Y. M. C. A. will probably start next week.

Invitation Came Late.

Secretary Jas. Gordon Spencer of the Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of an invitation to a representative of that body to attend the opening of the new building of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on Friday, February 12. The date was past nearly a week before the bid was received.

Fraud Suit Thrown Out.

Judge Robinson sustained the demurrers in the suit of Kailua against the trustees, heirs and grantees of the late James Campbell for the cancellation of a deed on account of alleged fraud and force, and dismissed the bill J. P. Ball for plaintiff noted an exception. A. A. Wilder and J. A. Magoun appeared for respondents. The ruling of the court denies leave to amend the complaint. This is one of the "personal injury" cases advertised as a specialty.

LIQUOR LAW QUESTION.

The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Co., Ltd., has appealed from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment for defendant in a suit brought by it to recover \$2200 from H. B. Gehr. The amount was a balance on account for meals and liquors at the hotel, which was admitted as correct by defendant. As part of the evidence consisted of wine cards signed at the hotel, the District Magistrate threw out the claim on the ground that retail liquor bills are not recoverable under the law.

SHERIFF ANDREWS TO BE REMOVED

Governor Carter is looking about for a successor to Sheriff Lorrin A. Andrews of the island of Hawaii. As a result of the complaints made to him while on Hawaii, the Governor has concluded, in the interests of harmony, that the government service would be improved without Andrews as a disturbing factor. One of the reasons for the removal is the complaint that Andrews used prisoners and police for private purposes, namely the garbage service which he conducted in Hilo.

Andrews, on the other hand, claims that he never made any money on the contract and was simply carrying it on for the sanitary improvement of Hilo, and with the sanction of the High Sheriff.

H. S. Overend, a former deputy sheriff under Andrews, came down on the Kinau Saturday and is after the job, but he will not be appointed. The governor is anxious to have Paul Jarrett accept the position, and it will be offered to him. Jarrett has recently taken charge of the Raymond ranch on Maui, and is not willing to give it up.

W. A. Fetter, Captain of the M. G. H., at Hilo, has been endorsed by the local Republican organization for the office of deputy sheriff.

CALL VICEROY PARLOR FIGHTER.

CHEEPOO, Feb. 18.—Russian officers who reached this port on the Columbia strongly condemn Admiral Alexieff's lack of foresight. They pronounce him a drawing-room commander and parlor fighter, and say that General Kuropatkin, the veteran of Plevna and organizer of all of Skobelev's expeditions, is the only man in Russia capable of offering successful resistance to the energetic daring of the well-armed Japanese. They further state that public indignation in St. Petersburg over the Port Arthur disaster is certain to be violent. Admiral Alexieff is nicknamed "the Grand Duke's pet."

Russian officials say that the Japanese already indicted on the Czar's last amount to a national disaster.

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Once Was Useful.

Adachi, the extradited Japanese who was to return with the Marshall Harris, was at the time a resident of Wailuku. Adachi was a well known character in the Wailuku community, according to the Maui News.



BIG LINER DAKOTA HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

GROTON, (Conn.), Feb. 6.—The steamship Dakota, for the Great Northern Steamship Company, was successfully launched today from the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company.

The Dakota, like her sister ship, the Minnesota, which was launched at the Eastern Shipbuilding Company's yards in April, 1903, is of the largest type of cargo and passenger vessels built in the United States. These two are the largest vessels ever built in the United States. They will be used for the Pacific trade. The dimensions are 630 feet over all, 73 feet 6 inches breadth, 56 feet molded depth, 33 feet draft and gross tonnage 22,000. Triple-expansion engines of 11,000 horse-power driving twin screws are expected to develop an average speed of fourteen knots an hour.

The contracts for the Dakota and the Minnesota were awarded early in 1900 to the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, the contract price for each vessel being \$2,500,000. In June of that year work was commenced on permanent ways. The keels were laid in September. The vessels were designed by William A. Fairbairn, the marine architect of the Shipbuilding Company, embracing the ideas of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company. It is estimated that the Minnesota will be ready for her sea trial next July and the Dakota in September.

EURIMBLA MAY CALL AT PORT

The steamer Eurimbla, now in the Australian coasting trade, may pass through Honolulu en route to Victoria, B. C., in a few weeks. Two of the passengers on the Aorangi, which passed through here last week en route to Sydney, were G. McGregor and Captain Whidden. They have gone to inspect the vessel, and if she is found to be a proper kind for the Puget Sound waters, she will be purchased and sent to the Canadian port.

The Eurimbla is a vessel which plies in the Australian coasting trade, running north and south from Brisbane. Her owners have offered her for sale because of the trade in which she is engaged having outgrown proportionally the size of the ship, and they are desirous of substituting for her a much larger craft. She is an ocean-going steamer with little superstructure and her lines are very similar to those of the Princess May of the C. P. & N. line, although she is not so large as that vessel. Her speed is given as thirteen knots an hour. She is a vessel of 365 tons, 214 feet in length, 31 feet in beam and 19 feet depth of hold.

Shipping Notes.

The Rosecrans did not get away for Hilo yesterday as expected. She will probably sail for that port this morning.

Purser Birmingham of the Lehua reports that the Keawapapa wharf on Moloai, recently built, was washed away last week.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Feb. 21.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from New-Hiwa, 3:45 a. m., with 5000 bags sugar, 5 packages sundries.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Honolulu, 10:45 a. m., with 6004 bags sugar, 1 empty carboy, 3 crates oil, 1 package merchandise, 2 trunks.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, 5 a. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Hilo, 6:15 a. m., with 4500 bags sugar.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Mikahala, from Nawiliwili, Feb. 21.—C. P. Morse, T. Kimihama, Mr. Sekomoto, D. B. Murdoch, Chong Sim, Hee Dock, Mt. Ionska, Rev. S. H. Hong, and 21 deck.
Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, Feb. 21.—S. T. Alexander, C. M. Cooke, Jr., J. E. Miller, E. Moller and wife, E. Decker, T. Jenkins, Dr. Y. S. Sun and boy, S. E. Kallind, Ah Lung, M. J. Martins, Mrs. J. H. Painter, Miss Alexander, Miss Wemple, C. Kaiser, H. M. Vellesen, D. Kekuewa, E. K. Duvauchelle.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Feb. 22.
Am. bkt. Chehalis, Simpson, 50 days from Newcastle, at 9:29 a. m.
Chilian ship Othello, Weldbuhm, from Nitrate Ports, at 7:30 p. m., 64 days out.

DEPARTED.

Monday, Feb. 22.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tollett, for Kapaemahu, Kilauea, Kailua and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Walekaka, Pitts, for Hilo and Manapapa, at 5 p. m.

FISHING FOR MULLET ALONG WAIKIKI SHORE

Yesterday morning was a good mullet sort of fish. As they float over the water many swimmers coming in contact with them at different times have been sharply stung, for the jelly-fish has some small feeler which can do the work.

FRESH WATER FISH ON BEACH.
Along the Waikiki beach for nearly two weeks many fresh water fish, mullet and cat fish, have been swept up on the beach dead. These are fish that the flood had flushed out of the lagoons in Kapiolani Park and into the sea where they died on encountering the salt water. Before the storm Kapiolani Park water was well stocked with catfish, little fellows from eight to ten inches long, and these have been undisturbed for years as no fishing is allowed in the lagoons. Now the lagoons are choked up with fallen trees. The trees of the park had roots which only penetrated the ground for a few inches and when the park became flooded the ground was softened to such an extent that but a small kona wind was needed to tumble the big trees over.

WORK AT THE AQUARIUM.
At the new aquarium the work of stocking the fish tanks has been interrupted by the storm. The waters off shore have been so rough that it has been impossible to set the traps. But with fine weather the tanks will soon be filled. Workmen have graded the lawns and grass is beginning to show itself. When this grass is sufficiently grown seats will be placed around the lawn as resting places for ladies and children after they have viewed the wonders of the fish tanks. Along the sea front a cement wall has been erected and the ground filled in. It is intended to place small marquees along the wall, install seats in them, and make the place comfortable for people who wish to lounge there and watch the coming and going of ships off shore, for steamers and sailing vessels usually pass within a mile as they round Diamond Head in entering or leaving Honolulu.

BIRD HOUSES FOR MAKEE ISLAND.
A suggestion has been made that an aviary be established on Makee Island, an enterprise that could be accomplished by private subscription in case the Park Commissioners viewed the project with favor. Many people complain of the absence of birds in the park. One large building, built on rustic lines, would be a great attraction at the park. Small shacks, also rustic affairs, and set on cement bases so high that floods would not sweep them away could be placed on the smaller islands of the lagoons. Many people in Honolulu have birds which they have imported from China, Manila, Australia, and New Zealand and they would be glad to donate them as a starter for an aviary. Other specimens of bird life could be secured from countries which send steamers to Hawaii at a small cost. The money needed to erect the aviary could probably be easily secured by public subscription if the Park Commissioners should agree to care for the aviary after it had been erected.

PORTUGUESE MEN-OF-WAR.
And had the stranger walked farther along the beach he would have found countless "Portuguese men-of-war" stranded among the coarse seaweed on the beach. For the storm had brought in many of them. The "warships" referred to are small jelly-like substances, having traces of red lines in them. A novice might consider this substance something thrown up by a sea-sick man but the jelly-like substance is a

NEW YORK EDITOR PRAISES HAWAII

Hawaii's attractions are noted in an editorial in the Watkins (N. Y.) Express, as follows: To somebody in Honolulu the Express is indebted for some exquisitely illustrated booklets on Hawaii. Coming at this time, when the hills of Schuyler are white with snow, and the only green in sight is that of sombre, snow-hung pines and cedars, these glimpses of summerland with its riot of vegetation, of palm-fringed lagoons and picturesque coasts lapped in a tranquil sea, are calculated to make a reader wonder if the lines of others have not fallen in pleasanter places than his own.

So beautiful are Hawaiian scenes, so delightful the climate, so fertile the soil, and so much is claimed for the islands, that they must come as near to being Edenic as any other part of the earth. The climate is equable, the temperature from 53 to 90 degrees and averaging 73. They claim, too, that they have no fogs, no hurricanes, and neither malaria, sand-storms, sun-strokes, reptiles, wild beasts, tidal waves, beggars nor poisons. The advantages they do claim are far too many for enumeration. In fact the pictures of the pamphlets make a man wonder why he should stay here any longer than necessary to make arrangements to go there.

It is said that there is some government land which settlers can obtain by purchase or by lease, carrying privileges of buying. There is still more land owned by individuals which is in the market at its price, including 500,000 acres of land adapted to the cultivation of coffee. This is said to be a very remunerative crop, but as it takes five years to bring a coffee plantation to bearing, some capital is necessary—perhaps \$100 an acre besides the cost of the land, to cover expenses until returns come in. An acre will yield one and one-fourth tons of coffee per annum, worth on an average \$255 per ton. Sugar cane is the chief crop, and other crops are bananas, pineapples, sisal hemp, rice, castor beans and various fruits. The Hawaii Experiment Station sends out a little pamphlet telling of the soil products of the islands and giving a digest of the land laws of the Territory. It seems likely that any of our readers can obtain these Hawaii booklets by writing a request therefor to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, and inclosing stamps for postage. There were seven cents in postage on the pamphlet we received.

HEAVY WARSHIPS FOR UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Admiral Dewey's suggestions in favor of heavy fighting ships for the navy prevailed today with the House Committee on Naval Affairs over the recommendation of the general board submitted by Secretary Moody. The naval appropriation bill was completed by the committee after a hearing granted Admiral Dewey. It carried an aggregate appropriation of \$55,000,000.

The ships authorized are one battleship, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and two squadron collars. The appropriation of \$55,000,000 made last year for two sub-marine boats was reappropriated, the boats to be purchased in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

The building program gives a total of 44,000 tons of heavy fighting ships, as compared with 62,000 tons last year. The heavy construction provided will cost \$21,851,000, while the lighter construction will bring the cost of the building program up to \$28,000,000.

Provision was made for an armor-plate factory to cost \$4,000,000, which the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to construct in case he cannot secure armor from private bidders at a reasonable price.

An addition of 3,000 men is authorized to the personnel of the navy.

EX-HONOLULANS IN SHANGHAI

Two recent arrivals from Honolulu have decided to remain permanently in Shanghai. Mr. F. Raven, a civil engineer who has for the past four years been engaged in work on the great sugar plantations of Hawaii and who was formerly an officer in the United States army, has accepted a position with the Municipal Council.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The Stock Exchange has bought in the seats of A. B. Wood and Frank Hustace, and it is said that others will also be taken in by the trustees. The money is available for this purpose. A. B. Wood disposed of his seat in the Exchange owing to his purpose to leave Honolulu for an indefinite period. The buying in of seats by the Exchange leaves it in a strong position, as all who remain in the possession of seats are the very active members of the organization.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE CLAIMS BONDS.
The one big sale noted in financial circles during the week was in Fire Claims bonds, which took place, however, nearly two months ago. The Hawaiian Trust Company report that they have purchased from local parties for an eastern client, \$300,000 of Territorial 4 per cent Fire Claims bonds at par.

This is the largest sale of bonds for a long period and is indicative of the confidence that Eastern capitalists have in our Territorial securities.

THE DROP IN ISLAND SECURITIES ON COAST.
There has been a little drop in Hawaiian securities in San Francisco on account of the opening of the Japanese war. A letter received by a local brokerage firm from a San Francisco correspondent says that "due to the realization of the Japanese-Russo war, it is believed that the Japanese labor supply in the Islands will be seriously depleted by the former country calling for its fighting men to report for duty."

This feature of the market is not so seriously regarded in Honolulu, as the response of the Japanese believed to belong to the reserves has not been large so far. It is also believed that the report of the numbers of Japanese laborers, who are eligible as reserves, is greatly exaggerated.

The San Francisco Chronicle says of Hawaiian sugar stocks: The call of the Japanese Government for all Japanese who are members of the imperial army reserves residing in other countries to return home for duty, has been utilized by some interested parties in an attempt to influence the price of sugar shares. As is well known, the extensive sugar plantations on the Hawaiian islands are largely operated by Japanese labor and it was alleged that the exodus of the Japanese would be so great that the work on the plantations would be so impaired that sugar stocks would decline in value.

The desired effect, however, was not attained, for there was a slightly stronger tone to the sugar stocks yesterday and Paahau closed 50 cents per share higher than at the opening. Holders of sugar stocks have been offering very sparingly and few sales have been recorded, but prices have continued steady.

The rumor caused some comment, however, and in order to get an expression of opinion direct from the islands Edward Pollitz sent the following inquiry by cable to E. D. Tenney, president of the Planters' Association at Honolulu:

"Reported large number Japanese will leave: cable your opinion."
Tenney replied by cable yesterday as follows:

"Members of army and navy reserve in Hawaii estimated by Japanese experts at 1200. Will be considerable unrest, but no large exodus."

STOCK MARKET HAD A DULL WEEK.
Sugar quotations have remained about as they were last week. The only sale was 5,000 Pioneer Mill bonds at par. A sale of 1,000 O. R. & L. bonds at 104 was also recorded.

RAPID TRANSIT BONDS ARE FAVORED.
Rapid Transit bonds to the amount of \$10,000 changed hands during the week at a little under 105 and interest. The bonds were obtained in the east and sold to local purchasers. A local firm has purchased 62,000 of these bonds in the east which have been taken up by local investors. As this is one-tenth of the total issue, and the bonds have been bought at an advance of 10 per cent, it is indicative that local investors have every confidence in the railway company.

Hawaiian Agricultural advanced during the week to 105 bid, with no offerings.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED YESTERDAY.
Owing to the death of Henry Waterhouse yesterday morning, the Honolulu Stock Exchange held no session during the day. Henry Waterhouse was the head of the firm of Henry Waterhouse Trust Company which had extensive dealings through the Stock Exchange.

Owing to Monday being a legal holiday, the Stock Exchange will hold no session.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING ALMOST UP.
The new Odd Fellows Building on Fort street is rapidly approaching completion as far as its general exterior is concerned. The workmen are engaged at present in rigging the roof girders over the fourth story and placing the iron columns for the colonnade which adorns the front of the fourth story. This part of the building is one of its most attractive features, and when completed it will be a showy structure and a credit to Fort street.

OUR KOREAN POPULATION

BY REV. G. L. PEARSON.

Our Korean population numbers about fifteen hundred. With the exception of a dozen or two they are laboring on the plantations. These people belong to the farming class in Korea which embraces the larger part of the populace. Korea is a nation of farmers. There are but four large cities. They contain but one-twentieth of the population. The larger part of the Koreans who have arrived here are from the better class of farmers; a few, however, are from a restless, restless class who have little respect for order and authority.

The conditions to which the Koreans have been reduced is pitiable. No one can adequately describe it. Oppression blights everything. Tyranny reigns. Superstition is the prolific source of fear and distress. Spectral demons lurk everywhere. In parlor, kitchen, shed and field. Labor and social customs come under their power. Sol cannot be made in the sixth or the twelfth month without the most direful results following. The customs of the wedding day must be most carefully guarded or demons will blight the whole of married life. With this fear of spirits that have power to bring evil upon men, with the fear of officials who tax them without justice or mercy and rule in all severity, the life of the common people is most deplorable. Its worst feature is the well nigh total absence of the hope of something better. The people are intellectually inclined. They take readily to instruction and are easily awakened to ambition for self-improvement. They are naturally a friendly people and to those who inspire in them respect and confidence they are generous, kind and trustful.

It is natural that they should bring their fear, superstition and customs with them on coming to Hawaii. The uncertainties and mysteries of their new and untried home are a source of apprehension. Every misunderstood incident is an evil omen. They are constantly expecting some ill to befall them. One of their number suddenly departs, perhaps to another plantation; soon it is surmised that he has been spirited away. Then it is known that he is confined in some dungeon. Fear does its work and some morning the manager finds that many or all of his men have taken their condition demands.

The late Henry Waterhouse was a cheerful, helpful man and a true and patriotic citizen. Every good cause in Hawaii, commercial, religious, social and political appealed to him and enlisted his aid. He came to Honolulu and transacted it. It is easy to say that no man is indispensable and in a measure that is true; but no one will exactly fill the place of Mr. Waterhouse in affairs any more than he will that of Mr. Atherton or Judge Foster or many others of individual note who have, during the past year or two, passed from nature to eternity.

Gold often hangs on. You try this thing and that thing, every kind of home remedy and cheap cough mixtures, and yet your cold continues to hang on. You must not deal lightly with these old colds. You must get rid of them just as soon as possible. You must take something to break their hold.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

soothes irritable throats, heals inflamed bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion in the lungs. This is why it so quickly controls these old coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption.

"I was troubled with a very hard cough which I could not get rid of. When I read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I sent to Johannesburg and procured a bottle. It completely cured me, and I have many comrades here who have had hard coughs cured in the same way."

—Wm. Swanson, Company C, Second Regt. Bn. 8th S. Afr. Cav., Transvaal, S. Africa.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., A.

FRANCE AND THE DYING POLYNESIANS

France has become so alarmed at the high death rate among the native colonists in the South Seas that she has taken steps to prevent their total extinction. Reports from these faraway people tell of the ever increasing prevalence among them of leprosy, elephantiasis and other diseases, born of ignorance and evil customs. Fields that once produced cotton and coffee are returning to the jungle from the lack of hands to till them. The revenues of these island possessions, which have long been only a fraction of the sums expended upon them, have now decreased still further.

Three medical experts have been sent by the French government to French Polynesia to study the chief causes of disease among the natives and to check its ravages. The men selected for this mission are Dr. H. Louvat, Dr. F. Constant and Dr. Grasleux. They are now on their way from San Francisco to Tahiti, the chief island of the Society group, and the governmental headquarters of all French establishments in the south Pacific. From Tahiti, the three doctors have planned to go to other groups, including the Marquesas, the Tuamotu and the Bismarck islands. Certain judicial powers will be given the physicians to enable them to enforce whatever sanitary laws they may adopt.

When one considers the characteristics of the South Sea Islander one soon realizes how tremendous are the difficulties of such a task. In spite of the Christian missionary who has labored with him for nearly a century, he still seems unable to tell right from wrong. He has abandoned cannibalism only to revive the secret and still more destructive crime of infanticide. His native revolts at labor, and his toll is prompted only by hunger and other physical wants. It is impossible for him to regard the marriage bond seriously. Impetuous and of weak will, he is prone to excesses which render him a ready prey to temptation.

The degeneracy of the modern South Sea Islander appears to have begun when his knowledge of deep sea navigation ended. There was a time when the natives of these widely scattered bits of land sailed boldly from one to another, and carried on war or commerce with distant peoples. They had learned that they could trust the stars to guide them, and they built strong ships almost as large as Mississippi steamers.

In the heyday of his civilization the Polynesian erected great temples; many of which contained stones almost as large as the stones of the temples of Baalbec. In the Marquesas Islands today the traveler will find great stone platforms and terraces, which show a knowledge of mechanical laws of which the present natives are wholly ignorant. Some of these stones are from ten to fifteen feet long and five and six feet thick. Their sides are smooth, although they show no print of the chisel. On these Cyclopean platforms, or "paepae," as they are called, the natives now erect their bamboo huts, and those who still refuse Christianity say the gods put those great stones in place.

That the Polynesian of today has degenerated from lack of communication with the outside world is shown by the similar fate of domesticated animals. The horses and cattle that have been introduced sickened and die after a few generations. Dogs are plentiful, but they are of a low, mongrel type. The legends of pigs are said to be indigenous, but according to some writers they were taken thither by early navigators. The Polynesian pig, however, is a pitiful specimen when compared with the mighty porkers of the American prairie. Although he is treated by his native master as a pet, accompanies his mistress on her walks through the village, and sleeps with the rest of the family on a bed of cocoa leaves, yet he shows no outward signs of his proud position.—New York Tribune.

Putnam Bradley Strong is returning to Japan, and words word to his friends in New York that he has been selected a colonel's commission in the Japanese army. The plan may be as simple as that, but the Japanese are expected to be going parts to diminish the language but maintain the national pride in the capacity of the Japanese to do their own fighting.